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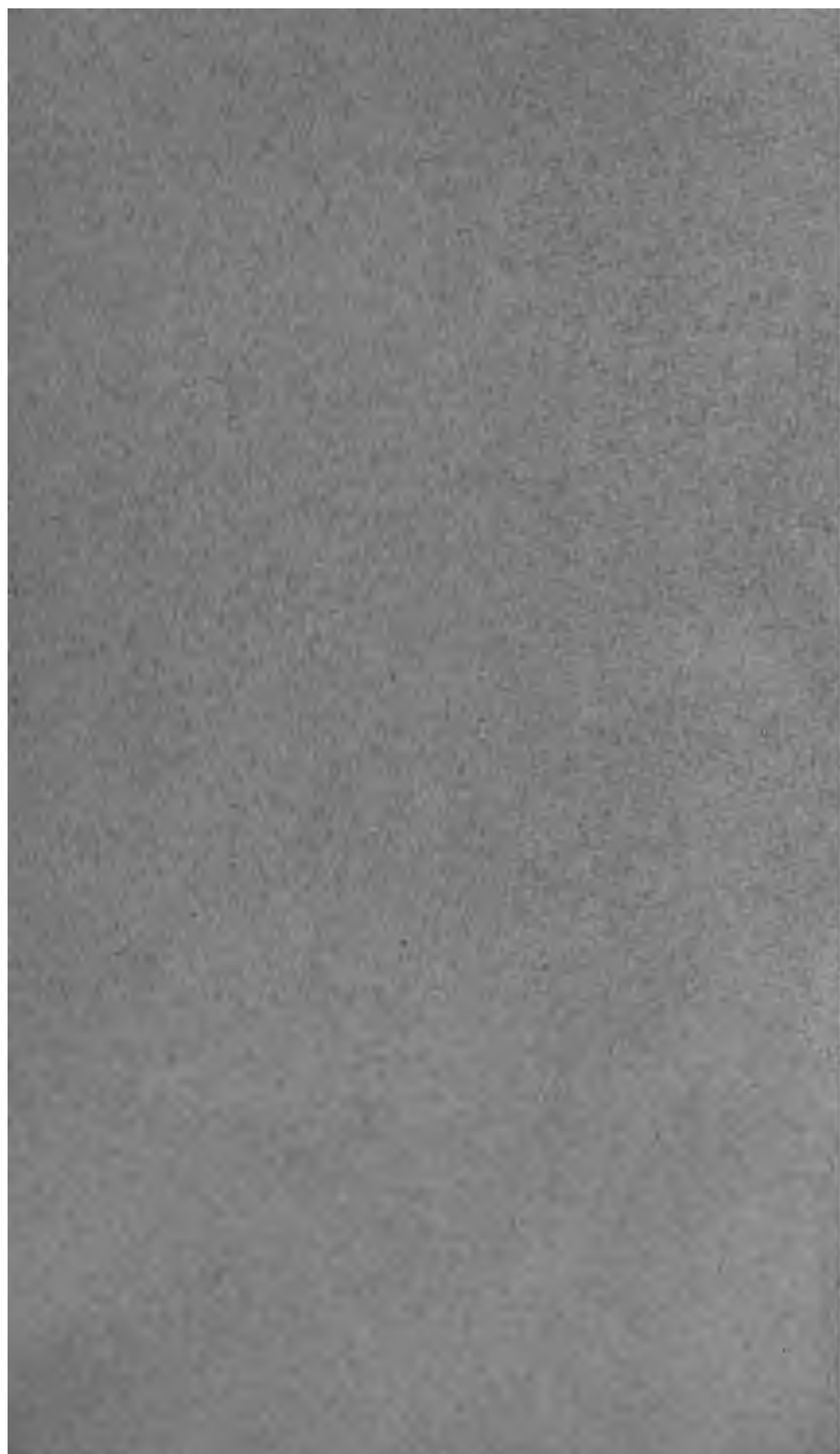
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REVIEW OF
HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS
RELATING TO CANADA

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EDITED BY
GEORGE M. WRONG, M.A.
PROFESSOR OF HISTORY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
AND
H. H. LANGTON, B.A.
LIBRARIAN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

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—
VOL. VI

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REVIEW OF
HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO
CANADA

I. CANADA'S RELATIONS TO THE EMPIRE

Imperium et Libertas, A Study in History and Politics.
By Bernard Holland. London: Edward Arnold, 1901.
Pp. 379.

This book has one of those loose titles that may mean anything. What, however, Mr. Holland discusses is the conditions that will furnish real liberty to each nation within the British Empire and yet not weaken the sense of unity. For the last four or five years we have had imperialism discussed from the platform and by the press until the subject is threadbare, and yet it may fairly be doubted if we are a step nearer organic unity than we were before. The tremendous difficulties of the problem become more apparent as they are more closely scrutinized. How shall Australia and Canada retain the full measure of liberty which they enjoy, and which they are unlikely to surrender, and yet come under the authority of a central Parliament? Mr. Holland is aware of these difficulties and he is cautious about suggesting a brand-new scheme of imperial federation.

His plan is less ambitious. The book is an able attempt to estimate the principles that past failures and successes should impress upon the present-day imperialist. To the first conspicuous failure and the first conspicuous success he devotes two-thirds of the work. The failure is of course Britain's government of her first American colonies; the success is the system which matured in Canada in the nineteenth century. Of the failure we need say little here. Mr. Holland explains with great clearness the point of view of the

statesmen who tried to coerce America. Because the Americans won it is easy to conclude that those who opposed them were wrong from the first. Mr. Holland is far from saying that they were not, but their fault was not in asserting that Crown and Parliament had the legal right to do what they tried to do, but in failing to see that the time had come when such claims were in violation of the liberties that the colonies had really won. Theories should have yielded to expediency—and the want of insight of the imperial statesmen brought the penalty of the American Revolution.

The real significance of the events of the eighteenth century was only slowly grasped by British statesmen in the nineteenth. Mr. Holland quotes *in extenso* Lord John Russell's views on the colonial tie almost in the middle of that century, and uniformly we find the assumption that it involves the inferiority of colonial citizenship and that no colony can become a nation. Russell was reared too in the best school of liberalism of the time. The statesman who saw farther was Lord Elgin, to whose memory this book might almost be regarded as a well-deserved tribute. Lord Elgin realized that without the colonies Great Britain must consent to the annual expatriation of her surplus population; and that the natural resources of the two islands were not in themselves sufficient to keep her in the first rank permanently. He was the steadfast friend of responsible government in Canada. His father-in-law, Lord Durham, had already made such a system the condition of peace between the imperial government and Canada but had made the profound mistake of seeking to Anglicize the French-Canadian, who for this reason clung all the more tenaciously to his own conceptions.

Mr. Holland's sketch of the development in Canada of the type of "Libertas" that Britons must have is fair, lucid, and quite adequate. His eye is on Westminster alone and he does not even mention Sir John Macdonald as playing a part in the confederation of Canada, but this is a minor matter. The confederation has already been imitated in Australia, and he thinks that England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales might also

with profit adopt a federal form of government on the Canadian model. Probably the deepest note in the book is that which relates to Ireland. Mr. Holland sees many parallels between the Irish and the French-Canadians, and, though a Unionist, hungers for some new departure that will give Ireland greater liberty. He would make her in relation to Great Britain what the province of Quebec is to Canada. Mr. Chamberlain is on record as favouring some such plan too. Mr. Holland outlines clearly the two advantages of a great empire, namely, the protection of weaker communities from aggressive neighbours and the peaceful settlement of difficulties between its component states. The various Canadian provinces have, for instance, had disputes about boundaries. European states would have settled them in the bad old way of appealing to force. The Empire has a better way.

"Because the Canadian provinces all formed part of one Empire, the questions at issue could be settled by four or five wise elderly gentlemen seated round a table at Whitehall, after hearing the tranquil arguments of Mr. Blake, Q.C., and Mr. Haldane, Q.C. This is civilization on a higher level—arbitration in lieu of war" (p. 11).

These advantages do not, it is to be noted, include mutual trading privileges. These will no doubt come if they can be shown to be mutually profitable.

The book is remarkably free from errors. The Long "Sands" rapids (p. 118) should be Long "Sault." Power to deal with the liquor question is referred to on page 181 as divided between the Dominion and the provincial governments. A recent decision, however, of the Privy Council confirms to the provinces the power to pass prohibitory legislation and thus practically places the matter within their jurisdiction. We are glad to have the Canadian and Australian constitutions printed, as here, side by side.

The Growth of the Empire. A Handbook to the History of Greater Britain. By Arthur W. Jose. Sydney : Angus & Robertson, 1900. Pp. 444.

An Outline History of the British Empire, from 1500 to 1870.
By William Harrison Woodward. Cambridge : The
University Press, 1901. Pp. 232.

A Short History of the British Colonies. By Agnes F.
Dodd. London : J. M. Dent & Co., 1901. Pp. 222.

Mr. Jose, who is resident in Australia, is well informed and has a vigorous style. He avows himself "saturated with Seeley" and this means that he has a clear understanding of the forces that go to make up the British Empire of the present day. He appears to be "saturated" with Mahan too, for he is conscious of the significance of sea-power upon empire as the great American writer has expounded it. Thus Mr. Jose rebukes his fellow-Australians who plume themselves on their "peaceful origin and talk pityingly of the blood-stained lands beyond the oceans." It is true that Australia has seen no wars beyond petty disputes with natives. None the less was it war that kept Australia British. The destruction of the naval power of France at Trafalgar settled the fate of the great commonwealth of to-day.

"We owe it to Trafalgar that Australia to-day is free and peaceful from end to end. What it might have been we see on the new maps of Africa—a parti-coloured congeries of European settlements, each suspicious of its aggressive neighbour" (p. 150).

It will be seen that Mr. Jose writes with insight. He points out truly that the British Empire of to-day is the most complex state that the world has ever seen. This complexity should be a warning to the speculative optimists who awake every morning with a brand-new theory for re-organizing the empire. Mr. Jose is not always right. The successful colonizing nation must, he says, be bred in the temperate zone and on this basis he asserts (p. 12) that the French and the Germans will make better colonists than the Italians. This is simply not true. Neither of the nations he favours has been a successful colonizer, and the Italians, with their genius for hard work, are rapidly becoming dominant in the two great South American States, Brazil and, especially, Argentina. These States, though they will have no political tie with Italy, are likely within a hundred years to be overwhelmingly Italian in character. We do not understand

what Mr. Jose means by "the Newfoundland Archipelago" (p. 22), and he is astray in his geography of the St. Lawrence river (p. 155). The Canadian House of Commons should hardly be called an "Assembly" and it is putting it very mildly to say that there was "some talk of jobbery" (p. 386) in connection with the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

These, however, are minor matters. Mr. Jose sees very clearly the meaning of the course of history in Canada. His estimation of the Treaty of Utrecht as "more like an infernal machine than a treaty of peace" (p. 77) is clever and just. The Treaty left borders undefined wherever they could so be left and to it also is largely due the troublesome French Shore question which will in the near future be again acutely vexatious. It is naturally the part of the book relating to Canada that we have examined most carefully; the whole work is, however, well-fitted to realize the author's hope—to "interest the busy man, stimulate the indifferent man and whet the appetite of the student." The time is perhaps not distant when such a book will be read in all the secondary schools in the British Empire.

Mr. Woodward's *Outline History of the British Empire* is an abridged edition of his previous volume on the expansion of the British Empire—an excellent work already reviewed by us. This abridgment is well suited to its purpose as a text-book for schools and colleges.

Miss Dodd's *Short History of the British Colonies* covers the same ground as the preceding volumes. The multiplication of these compendiums is evidence of a praiseworthy thirst for knowledge on the part of the British public, and especially of the schools. Miss Dodd's work is accurate and the style is clear. She discusses briefly colonization, both ancient and modern, and the book, while calling for no special comment, is a quite satisfactory production.

*Britain over the Sea** is well planned but badly executed. The body of the book consists of extracts from writers, for the

**Britain over the Sea*. A Reader for Schools. Compiled and edited by Elizabeth Lee. London: John Murray, 1901. Pp. xlvii, 227.

most part contemporary, dealing with the chief events in the building up of the British dominions. These are not particularly well chosen. The author could, for instance, have found in Parkman something much better on the fall of Quebec than is given here. It is, however, in the Introduction, of some fifty pages, that the book is weakest. It is not true to say that Charles I held Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, and we rub our eyes when we read that "the most satisfactory incident in our colonial history under Charles I was the settlement of Barbadoes in the West Indies." Compared with Barbadoes the founding of Massachusetts pales into insignificance! The elder Pitt was never "First Minister," and Lord Rosebery surely never, as stated here, described him as such. Many other slips could be pointed out.

Sir Charles W. Dilke's articles on *The Century in our Colonies** in the new Imperial and Colonial Magazine (to which we wish all success) should have been noted earlier. They show the usual insight of one who has made such questions his own. He points out that colonial self-government was not the product of the nineteenth century. The American colonies which formed the United States were self-governing. Because George III tried to destroy their liberty they revolted. The type of self-government evolved in the 19th century was however different from that of the 17th and 18th. Canada led the way in securing the matured cabinet system as it developed in England under Victoria and this model has been followed elsewhere. Sir Charles Dilke points out with some acuteness that the spirit of nationality, now so marked, was really a product of the nineteenth century. When in the eighteenth the French allies of the Americans appealed to the French in Canada to join them they met with no response. The French in Canada at that time thought more of religion than of nationality: the English gave them religious liberty and satisfied them, but the

**The Century in our Colonies.* By Sir Charles W. Dilke. (The Imperial and Colonial Magazine and Review, November and December, 1900, pp. 37-42, 163-171.)

problem would have been more difficult half a century later. The war of 1812 created a national spirit in Canada, uniting English, French and even Indians in a common patriotism. "Canada emerged a nation from that war, and her later development has furnished the pattern for the present-day union of imperialism with full local liberty."

Mr. C. de Thierry's paper on *The Crown and the Empire** is not flattering to the British House of Commons. The author's name is not known to us, but we fancy that he must be a South African loyalist of Huguenot descent. The trend of his article is that the House of Commons long usurped the place of the Crown as supreme in the colonies with disastrous results, and that the recent royal tour has shown that it is the Crown which holds the Empire together. "The representatives of Canada, Australia and South Africa will be summoned to the capital by the Sovereign some day, but not to the House of Commons." House of Commons imperialism has been barren, while colonial imperialism is nothing new and is to-day what it was more than a century ago. The first imperialists in the true sense were, Mr. de Thierry thinks, the loyalists who founded English-speaking Canada. They gave up everything for a united empire, and thus brought to England over-sea "an origin so lofty that there never has been any other like it in the history of nations." Some praise might well be spared from the founders of the Republic for the men who made "the Dominion, not the Republic, the expression of the ideal of the Pilgrim Fathers." The Republic refused amnesty and restoration to the loyalists who lost more than, for instance, the conquered Dutch can lose in South Africa; for the latter will retain their property. Canadian imperialism was indeed "sanctified by suffering."

* *The Crown and the Empire*. By C. de Thierry. (The Monthly Review, December, 1901, pp. 21-36.)

most part contemporary, dealing with the chief events in the building up of the British dominions. These are not particularly well chosen. The author could, for instance, have found in Parkman something much better on the fall of Quebec than is given here. It is, however, in the Introduction, of some fifty pages, that the book is weakest. It is not true to say that Charles I held Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, and we rub our eyes when we read that "the most satisfactory incident in our colonial history under Charles I was the settlement of Barbadoes in the West Indies." Compared with Barbadoes the founding of Massachusetts pales into insignificance! The elder Pitt was never "First Minister," and Lord Rosebery surely never, as stated here, described him as such. Many other slips could be pointed out.

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THEORY : JURY AND THE EMPIRE

problem would have been more difficult half a century later. The war of 1812 created a national spirit in Canada, uniting English, French and even Indians in a common patriotism. "Canada emerged a nation from that war and her later development has increased the power in the present-day world of imperialism with all local forces."

Mr. C. de Winter's paper in *The Crown and the Empire*^{*} is not lacking in the British House of Commons. The author's name is not known to us but we fancy that he must be a South African lawyer of English descent. The trend of his article is that the House of Commons long usurped the place of the Crown as supreme in the colonies with disastrous results and that the recent revolution has shown that it is the Crown which holds the Empire together. "The representatives of Canada, Australia and South Africa will be summoned to the capital by the Sovereign some day but not to the House of Commons." House of Commons imperialism has been better while national imperialism is nothing new and is to-day what it was more than a century ago. The first imperialists in the true sense were Mr. de Winter thinks the lawyers who founded English-speaking Canada. They gave us everything for a united empire and thus brought in England overseas "an origin is only that there never has been any other like it in the history of nations." Some praise might well be spared from the founders of the Republic for the men who made "the Dominion not the Republic the expression of the idea of the English Fathers." The Republic refused amnesty and restoration to the lawyers who had more than for instance the conquered Dutch and now in South Africa for the latter will retain their property. Canadian imperialism was indeed "sacrificed in suffering."

^{*} *The Crown and the Empire* by C. de Winter. The Monthly Review December 1911 pp. 216.

Mr. Poultney Bigelow in *The Children of the Nations** does not discuss the present status of Canada as a colony : perhaps Canada is no longer one of the "children." He does, however, discuss "Old France in the New World," and his short chapter is interesting as showing how absurd in a book loose statements appear that in the columns of a newspaper pass muster. Thus, "Canada was a part of the French Crown (*sic*) in 1535" (p. 217). The phrase, "one battle on the heights of Quebec (1759) wrested this whole country from France," delightfully ignores campaigns and battles extending over four or five years. The description of the fathers of New England as "a boat-load of Puritan rebels" would hardly please those loyal men. One would like to know where "the castles of *grands seigneurs*" on the St. Lawrence were or are. It is singular in view of the relations at different times between Louis XIV and the Papacy to see him described as but an instrument of that "political machine." And Mr. Bigelow is not quite abreast of the latest research when, without limitation, he describes the French-Canadian peasant as excessively grateful to England for the Quebec Act. The seigneur and the *curé* were grateful for an Act that restored their privileges ; the peasant found that, for him, the Act restored an old and irksome system. It is difficult to see of what use to serious students a book so loosely written can possibly be.

The History of Colonization, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. By Henry C. Morris. New York and London : The Macmillan Co., 1900. Two vols. Pp. xxiv, 459 ; xiii, 383.

Mr. Morris has written a very ambitious work on a very important subject. The adequate treatment of such a wide and difficult historic field might well be the work of a lifetime. These volumes, however, are sufficient evidence that their author has given the subject but very inadequate study. The

**The Children of the Nations. A Study of Colonization and Its Problems.* By Poultney Bigelow. New York : McClure, Phillips & Co., 1901. Pp. xiii, 365.

pretentious bibliography in the appendix is of the most worthless description. It contains side by side works of real merit and those of a very trivial character, while the most indispensable sources, even of a secondary kind, are ignored.

In Chapter X of the first volume the author traces the French colonization in North America. For his information he is chiefly indebted to Parkman, who is compelled to afford solutions for questions which he did not attempt seriously to discuss. Sometimes, it is true, the author hits the mark with fair accuracy, but in the next sentence he may be so completely wide of it as to show that he is not really aware of his success. (Thus it is true that the despotic rule of France in the colonies had much to do with the failure of the French colonial system.) But that this rule was exercised in a tyrannous manner and with a conscious disregard of the welfare of the colonists is not at all borne out by the details of French-Canadian history. (In fact, much of the failure of the French colonial administration was due to a too benevolent paternalism.) Throughout the author's discussion of the French-Canadian period, there is a constant tendency to misinterpret the motives, objects and effects of the colonial administration. The failure of France in North America is sufficiently obvious ; but the explanation of that failure must be in accordance with the facts.

Scarcely more successful is the chapter on English colonization in Canada, in the second volume. The real meaning of the several movements is seldom grasped, and the emphasis is constantly being laid on the wrong points. Thus we are told that responsible government was introduced in 1846 (p. 95), that most of the loyalists who settled in Canada belonged to the richer classes and brought much wealth with them, which laid the foundation for Canadian prosperity (p. 97), that the repeal of the Quebec Act by the Constitutional Act was regarded by the French-Canadians as a "violent abrogation of their prerogatives," and led to the subsequent difficulties (p. 99). The trivial causes assigned for the outbreak of rebellion in Lower Canada, as also in Upper Canada, and the accidental landing of

a few Canadian prisoners at Liverpool on their way to Australia, which awakened the people of Britain for the first time to a knowledge of what was going on in Canada, and led to the granting of freedom to the colonists, furnish very interesting reading, and afford a fair sample of the quite muddled notion which the author has acquired of the turning points in Canadian history. But, with all his mistakes, he is by no means inclined to disparage Canadian achievement. On the contrary he regards Canada as a very successful expression of colonial development.

The Canadian Contingents and Canadian Imperialism. A Story and a Study. By W. Sanford Evans. London : T. Fisher Unwin, 1901. Pp. xii, 352.

This interesting volume is much more than an account of the doings of Canadians in South Africa. It gives, indeed, a very interesting summary of their achievements and relates with proper pride what they endured and what they accomplished. It does not suffer from that lack of proportion which the war has almost invariably inflicted upon its chroniclers and we are not left with the impression that if Canada had sent half-a-dozen more companies the war would long since have ceased to be a drag and a nuisance. For these qualities we owe Mr. Sanford Evans great thanks ; and since an account of the doings of the contingents was inevitable, it is a matter of congratulation that the task fell into the hands of one so competent and so self-restrained. The information is of course second-hand ; and one who was familiar with South African conditions and had closely followed the conduct of the war might find inaccuracies ; but neither the casual reader, nor the reviewer, has such knowledge, and Mr. Evans is trustworthy enough where his statements can be checked to be trusted elsewhere.

The volume is, however, in its conception a study of Canadian imperialism more than a story of the Canadian contingents. It has great value as an historical document. Its analysis of a very much complicated situation is admirably judicious and judicial.

There is not a breath of partisan rancour in the account given of the events and the uncertainties which preceded the Order-in-Council to despatch a contingent. The reviewer after a very careful perusal has no idea to which party Mr. Evans belongs ; and the book is an application of John Morley's aphorism that even in politics it is not always safe to assume the lowest motive. The record of the subsequent proceedings in Parliament and of the campaign of the election of 1900 and the analysis of the results of that election are all alike admirable in tone. On one point alone is it possible to add to Mr. Evans' analysis. He is in some doubt as to the reason why imperialism played so small a part in the campaign. From the point of view of social psychology the reason is obvious enough. The Canadian people had torn passion to tatters on various occasions. It is noteworthy that no subsequent "celebration" rivalled in intensity the first in any town. There was in many minds a little shamefacedness at the excess of passion and the intensity gradually decreased. By the autumn of the year men's permanent affiliations and interests had begun to assert themselves. The war dragged its weary length but people had to a large extent ceased to read war news and the war map was not often unfolded. Imperialism played practically no part because both sides were equally imperialist and perhaps equally Canadian.

In many ways the most interesting part of the author's argument is his demonstration that the problem of Canadian contributions to imperial defence is no nearer solution than it was. The despatch of the various contingents has created a precedent for the despatch of similar contingents when the people of Canada similarly demand such action. It may suit Mr. Chamberlain to assume that we are committed to an imperial policy, but, as Mr. Evans shows, no statesman of either Canadian party has in any way committed himself, except negatively. The Conservative party, through Sir Charles Tupper, through Mr. Monk, through Mr. Borden, are as strongly committed to the policy of self-government in all things as even Mr. Bourassa could desire. The programme of Colonel Denison is entirely

unofficial and unauthorized by any party. Mr. Chamberlain adroitly appealed past the Canadian Government to the Canadian people as in another matter he did in the case of Australia ; but such an appeal, backed though it was apparently by the Governor-General, Lord Minto, is entirely opposed to the best traditions of colonial policy and runs counter to the deepest political instinct of our race, viz., self-government. Nor are we a military people ; and a policy which bound us to keep up an expensive military establishment would not commend itself. The maintenance of the first line of defence must remain the duty of the motherland. We constitute the reserve of the Empire, the reserve of wealth and the reserve of manhood ; and a policy which draws us from our true function of developing the resources of the Empire, as these are committed to us, would be shortsighted.

Mr. Evans has given us a careful study of the forces at work in the Canadian mind and his book should be read and studied by all who are interested in the development of national life.

"This small book," says Dr. Louis Fr  chette, in his introductory letter to Mr. Labat's volume on the Canadian contingents* "is a precious gem ; it adds to our national wealth, for it supplies our glorious annals of the by-gone with another page of heroism." We defer to the opinion of the poet-laureate of French Canada so admirably expressed. Mr. Gaston Labat has here brought together letters and documents from every Canadian province, and has thus let the young heroes of the South African war speak for themselves. The plan of the volume is unique : twelve pages of admirable introductory matter are followed by a symposium of French-Canadians on Canadian loyalty ; then, the documents, letters, memoirs and newspaper

**Le Livre d'Or (The Golden Book) of the Canadian Contingents in South Africa, with an appendix on Canadian Loyalty containing Letters, Documents, Photographs, Portraits of Queen Victoria, King Edward VII, and the Queen of England.* By Gaston P. Labat. Montreal, 1901. Pp. xii, 170 ; xii, 194, 66.

clippings; one hundred and fifty pages in French celebrate the exploits and experiences of the French-Canadian members of the contingents. The rolls of the various battalions with lists of the dead and wounded are believed to include all the names; and this happily conceived volume closes with abundant appendices in which may be found the later history of the contingents. The book forms an eloquent and well-merited tribute to the dead and the living who have fought the battles of the Empire under the Southern Cross and have cemented an indivisible and indissoluble union. The illustrations are numerous and excellent; and Mr. Labat must have possessed an embarrassment of riches, for he could have made five such volumes much more easily than this modest one.

History of the Union Jack: How it grew and what it is.

By Barlow Cumberland, M. A. Illustrated. Second Edition, revised and enlarged, with index. Toronto: William Briggs; Montreal: C. W. Coates; Halifax: S. F. Heustis, 1900. Pp. xii, 324.

In 1897 the first edition of this book was published; and that another edition was required last year is evidence of the desire the people of Canada have to know the history of the British flag. To judge from the display of flags on a national holiday there is yet missionary work to be done. Not only wrong proportions and improper arrangement of the crosses, but violations of the simplest rules of heraldry mar these "symbols of light and law." If Mr. Cumberland could prevail upon the designers and manufacturers of bunting to study the history and development of the national flag, they would doubtless place on sale correct forms of the beautiful three-crossed jack of the nation. His own knowledge of the subject is exhaustive, and no other writer appears to have covered the ground so completely. The illustrations are especially commendable.

There are a few errors. It is stated (p. 255) that Captain Roberts, who captured Mackinac in 1812, was an ancestor of Lord Roberts of Candahar and Pretoria. Captain Roberts was

THE MAPLE TREE

It is established that the same statement has been made during the past two or three years, that not one foot of the land was occupied by the tree at the conclusion of the war. It was occupied by the tree, and not relinquished by the tree. That Manitoba was not in 1869 (p. 250) the maple tree was "The large Island." The large smaller oak (in the first place, respectively, the tree, thus symbolizing the tree *sub ingenti*, as

It has been corrected; it is not a pack. Excellent as it is, due by the additional

STEWART CARSTAIRS.

Stewart Carstairs, is a Canadian Minister of the Empire: *Its Helps* and acute. He shows deep in commercial practical monopoly of the world. Her of that because free would in time see that of trade all over and we have a new Limited, 1901.

Germany with a high tariff excluding British goods from her home markets and attacking British commercial supremacy everywhere else. The United States have done the same thing. Political expansion, which formerly promised increased responsibility without increased profit, now means commercial opportunity with at least no superior advantage to rivals, and this has been a potent factor in the new imperialism. Mr. Mills has no hope of a central imperial Parliament. Each nation within the Empire must retain its legislative autonomy, but as the various parts of the Empire develop common interests and are more nearly equal in status, the strong ties which already exist will accustom them more and more to act together. Even now international affairs and defence furnish grounds of common action, and time will increase the need and efficacy of such action. Sir John G. Bourinot's article in the October number on *Royal Visits to Canada* contrasts "The Dominion" (which, however, did not then exist) in 1860 and the Canada of the present day. The changes in the intervening period are remarkable.

Mr. John Charlton, a Liberal member of the Canadian Parliament, discusses in the Canadian Magazine *Imperialism vs. Annexation*.^{*} Well known arguments are ably urged in favour of imperialism, but no new line of thought is developed.

^{*} *Imperialism vs. Annexation*. By John Charlton, M.P. (The Canadian Magazine, January, 1901, pp. 215-219.)

not an ancestor and we doubt that it can be established that he was a kinsman, although several times the same statement has been made in Canadian publications during the past two or three years. Nor is it strictly correct to say that "not one foot of Canada" (p. 256) was held by the American foe at the conclusion of the three years' war. Amherstburg was occupied by the Americans on September 27th, 1813, and not relinquished by them till July 1st, 1815. It may be noted also that Manitoba was added to the Dominion on July 15th, 1870, not in 1869 (p. 259).

In Appendix A (p. 305) it is said that "the maple tree was shown on the coinage of Prince Edward Island." The large tree is not a maple, but an oak, with a smaller oak (in the first seal showing three branches), representing, respectively, the motherland and the small island province, thus symbolizing the smaller under the protection of the great, *Parva sub ingenti*, as the motto tells us.

Several errors in the first edition have been corrected; notably the drawing (p. 222) of the outline jack. Excellent as the work was before, it is enhanced in value by the additional chapters and the index.

JOHN STEWART CARSTAIRS.

The Empire Review,* edited by Mr. C. Kinloch Cooke, is a product of the year 1901. Lord Strathcona has in the March number a brief note on *Canada*, and in the August and September numbers the Hon. David Mills, Canadian Minister of Justice, writes on *The Unity of the British Empire: Its Helps and Hindrances*. His articles are lucid and acute. He shows that present-day imperialism has its roots deep in commercial needs. Before 1870 Great Britain had a practical monopoly of the markets in the more unsettled parts of the world. Her statesmen rested in the comfortable belief that because free trade was good for her all other nations would in time see that it was good for them too, and that the doors of trade all over the world would open wider and wider. Instead we have a new

**The Empire Review*. London: MacMillan and Co., Limited, 1901.

Germany with a high tariff excluding British goods from her home markets and attacking British commercial supremacy everywhere else. The United States have done the same thing. Political expansion, which formerly promised increased responsibility without increased profit, now means commercial opportunity with at least no superior advantage to rivals, and this has been a potent factor in the new imperialism. Mr. Mills has no hope of a central imperial Parliament. Each nation within the Empire must retain its legislative autonomy, but as the various parts of the Empire develop common interests and are more nearly equal in status, the strong ties which already exist will accustom them more and more to act together. Even now international affairs and defence furnish grounds of common action, and time will increase the need and efficacy of such action. Sir John G. Bourinot's article in the October number on *Royal Visits to Canada* contrasts "The Dominion" (which, however, did not then exist) in 1860 and the Canada of the present day. The changes in the intervening period are remarkable.

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II. THE HISTORY OF CANADA

The Early Trading Companies of New France, a Contribution to the History of Commerce and Discovery in North America. By H. P. Biggar, B.A., B. Litt. (Oxon.) Toronto: University of Toronto Library, 1901. Pp. xii, 308.

The French Hakluyt; Marc Lescarbot of Vervins. By H. P. Biggar. (The American Historical Review, July, 1901, pp. 671-692.)

It is both interesting and encouraging to find that a good deal of thorough and scholarly work is now being done in connection with Canadian history. There are few historic fields which are richer in economic, social and political experiments of great value to the student of western civilization than that of colonial development in America, and in Canada in particular. There we may trace, with remarkable simplicity and clearness, the effects of the international, economic and political policies of the chief nations of Europe. In many respects the striking contrast between the French and British national characteristics and political tendencies is brought out more sharply in their American colonial experiments and rivalry than amidst the intricacies of European diplomacy.

As a foundation for this wider study, Canadian history must be treated in an independent and scholarly fashion and no alien interest should be allowed to interfere with a simple devotion to truth. Of such a character is Mr. Biggar's work on the Early Trading Companies of New France. It is true that Mr. Biggar makes but a slight attempt to study the wider significance of his materials, being evidently much more absorbed in the search for authentic data than in a study of their significance, or in their selection and arrangement in historical perspective.

The book is divided into two parts. The first is a narrative of discovery, and of various attempts to organize, or rather monopolize the incipient trade of Canada, with an account of very many other matters not very directly connected with either

discovery or trade. The second part is devoted to the enumeration of the chief sources for the period. These latter are classified as official, narrative and anonymous. The first are simply enumerated chronologically ; the second and third are accompanied by critical notes. For the student of Canadian history the second half of the volume is much the more valuable. Here we have ample evidence of the diligent and conscientious research with which Mr. Biggar has undertaken to discover and record in convenient form for reference all the possible sources of information relating to Canada, or, more properly, New France, down to 1632. Sometimes students are deterred from attempting original studies in Canadian history from a fear that this must necessarily involve a search through European archives. They will be interested to find from Mr. Biggar's labours how little of importance after all, even for such a remote period, is not already available, or at least capable of being secured in a few of the better equipped Canadian libraries, supplemented by the unique stores of the Dominion Archives at Ottawa.

As regards the first or narrative portion of Mr. Biggar's work one finds it difficult to speak with the same unreserved approval. This is due to no want of care in securing the most reliable information, or to any distorting preconceptions on the part of the author, but to a certain questionable judgment and lack of historical perspective in the selection and arrangement of his materials. Thus, on the one hand, the book includes a great deal of minor matter which has no more bearing on the main subject than much else that might have been selected from the same sources. At the same time it ignores much that is of essential interest to a proper understanding of the commerce and trading companies of New France. We find, for instance, very little dealing with the economic conditions in France itself, of which the Canadian experiments were but incidental and detached expressions. Thus one would gladly have sacrificed such irrelevant material as Condé's efforts to keep his wife from the clutches of the king, for even a general account of the French economic conditions and foreign policy of the time,

which are so essential to an understanding of the colonial policy. Mr. Biggar has contented himself with gathering together and recording, for the most part in the simplest chronological order, the facts bearing on the Canadian side of the question, leaving it to the reader to draw what inferences he may be able. However, as a contribution to a more exact knowledge of many important details of the period, and especially as a guide to the sources, the work is quite invaluable as a work of reference. In all the elements of form the book is thoroughly creditable.

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"Then the fight at Lexington took place on April 19, 1775, that of Bunker Hill occurred two months later, the capture by Ethan Allen of the forts of Ticonderoga and Crown Point followed" (p. 136). As Crown Point was captured on May 10, and Ticonderoga two days later not by Allen but by Seth Warner, these events could not very well *follow* the battle of Bunker's Hill, which did not occur till the 16th of June. Brigadier John Forbes did not erect (*sic*) Fort Pitt (p. 125); Alabama is not in the Ohio valley (p. 146); Michilimackinac was relieved, not by Colonel McDonell (p. 203) but by Colonel Robert McDonall, in 1814; and (Sir) Isaac Brock was never lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada (p. 186). La Roche never rescued his forsaken convicts on Sable Island (p. 30); Champlain and Pontgravé did not go up to Quebec together in 1608 (p. 35); the Hundred Associates were to bring out 4000 (not 5000) settlers within fifteen years; Brant led his Iroquois loyalists to the banks of the Grand River (not of the Thames, p. 64); Du Thet (p. 89) was a layman not a Jesuit priest; Phips did not destroy Port Royal (p. 114); Cornwallis was captured at Yorktown, not at Saratoga (p. 129). On page 125, the reader is surprised to find General Prideaux capturing Niagara and relieving the French relieving (*sic*) force. Two impossibilities are involved: the gallant Prideaux was dead at the time and there was no "relieving" force. By "the faithful and industrious John Ashbury," the loyalist leader of Methodists, we mean Bishop Francis Asbury. On page 187, General Procter is said to have crossed the St. Clair river from Detroit to Sandwich on July 11. The river crossed was the Detroit; the crossing was on July 12. Again, on page 195, Procter is said to have crossed the St. Clair on January 19, to attack General Harrison two days later; the river was the Detroit, the crossing was on January 22.

~~There is~~ a proof-reading is manifest. "Pretentions" (p. 105), "movemeant" (p. 126), "Brithish" (p. 195—for "ordnance") are some of the errors which may be added Wyandottes (p. 63)

for Wyandots ; Nicolet, Joliette, Albanal, all on page 41, for Nicollet, Joliet and Albanel ; Harman (p. 273) for Harmon. On page 79, Madame de la Peltrie is disguised as Md'lle (*sic*) de la Peltric ; Monckton, Strachey and Chauveau masquerade as Moncton, Strathy (p. 145) and Chanveau (p. 357); while who would recognize the great fur-trader, Gabriel Franchère, as Gabriel Fanchon (p. 273)?

The style is often disfigured by grotesque mixture of metaphors. Thus the author describes Amherst as "capturing victory" (p. 125); the St. Croix in 1604 is said to roll down "from between the present boundary lines of Canada and the United States" (p. 83). He speaks of "the thin line of English settlements growing thick and overflowing its borders north and east and south." Papineau "stirs French passion to a white heat," et cetera.

JOHN STEWART CARSTAIRS.

The German edition of Helmolt's *Weltgeschichte* was noticed in a previous volume. An English translation*, with an introductory essay by Mr. James Bryce, is now being issued. America and the Pacific Ocean are included in the first volume.

History of Canada. Part I. New France. Being Vol. V of "A Historical Geography of the British Colonies."
By C. P. Lucas. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1901.
Pp. viii, 364.

The object of this book, we are told, is not to relate the history of French Canada, but to trace the connection between history and geography, with special reference to colonization. Yet, except for some very obvious and elementary observations on the geographical features of North America, at the beginning of the book, and some purely academic speculations, supposed to connect the geographical situations of the French and English colonies with their respective failures and successes, at the close

**The World's History ; A Survey of Man's Record.* Edited by Dr. H. F. Helmolt. With an Introductory Essay by the Right Hon. Jas. Bryce. Volume I. With plates and maps. London : William Heinemann, 1901. Pp. 1x, 628.

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of the volume, there is little to suggest the main purpose of the work. The greater part of it is simply a well-written, smoothly-running, but rather colourless summary of the well-worn features of the French period of Canadian history, as it is commonly treated. In other words, it is taken chiefly from Parkman and Kingsford, and is mainly an account of Indian wars and the military side of the rivalry between France and England in North America. But as to the really permanent and essential features which give purpose and meaning to the French-Canadian epoch ; as to how the French-Canadians lived and wrought and expanded ; what were their motives and objects, their social, economic and political relations, how each of these worked out in connection with the others, gradually giving to their development the direction which it took ; of this we are left in all but complete ignorance. We have, indeed, a few glib generalizations, casting a glance in these directions, but they are too vague to be of much value, and in their interpretation are as apt to be wrong as right.

In the last chapter the author returns to the connection between history and geography, and, in consequence, we have certain conclusions which, in essence, are not unfairly represented as follows : Mr. A. lives in the suburbs, on the banks of a stream, and keeps a horse and carriage : his business flourishes. Mr. B. lives in town, on a side street, and walks : his business is unsuccessful. Moral : If you would prosper live in the suburbs, on the banks of a stream, and keep a horse and carriage. Or, to put it otherwise, if the failure of France and the success of England in America were due chiefly to their respective geographical situations, why should France have failed and England succeeded in all other parts of the world, under the most varied geographical situations ? His closing geographical judgment has, if true, an ominous bearing on the fate of Canada. His answer to the question as to whether the conflict between France and England was inevitable, and its result beneficial, would go to prove that Canada and the United States cannot long live peaceably side by side and work out their respective destinies.

The reason is that there is no natural geographical barrier to separate them and enable each to work out an independent national future, it being on this account that England was simply forced to conquer Canada. We breathe easier, however, when, instead of pointing out our inevitable conquest, he providentially flits with his principle to South Africa. Then we are altogether relieved when it is made manifest that this eternal decree of a geographical providence, which has been since the foundations of the world, is only one more of those improvised inevitabilities connected with the South African situation. There being no natural geographical barriers between the Briton and the Boer in South Africa, a conflict, ending in the absorption of the weaker, as in Canada, is the inevitable yet merciful decree of geography. There being no one to blame there should be no hard feelings. Kismet.

The fourth volume of Dr. Zimmermann's work on the origin, development, results and prospects of the European colonies, has appeared.* The previous volumes we have already noted. As the author intimates in his preface, the experience of France in her efforts to build up a colonial empire is of special interest to Germans, as it is really the French example which they have followed. Yet neither has been able to profit by the experience of Britain, for lack of those peculiar qualities of political temperament which have enabled the British colonies to follow a line of independent development peculiar to themselves. However, when we come to trace the growth of French colonial expansion as presented in this volume, it must be confessed that there is nothing very enlightening in it. With reference to Canada in particular—the most interesting experiment in French colonization—we have a fairly accurate but very condensed arrangement of the well-worn dry bones of Canadian history. There is the usual preponderance of the ephemeral war element, in the rivalry and periodic struggles with England. No refer-

**Die Kolonialpolitik Frankreichs, Von den Anfängen bis zur Gegenwart.* Von Dr. Alfred Zimmermann. Berlin: Ernst Siegfried Mittler und Sohn, 1901. Pp. xiv, 438.

ences to authorities are made in the body of the book, but a very respectable list of secondary sources is given at the end of the volume. Among them are a few collections of documents, the most important being the *Lettres, Instructions et Mémoires de Colbert*, edited by P. Clement. There is not, however, much indication of the use of first-hand material, at least in those portions of the volume which relate to Canada.

*Notre Épopée Coloniale** is a huge volume issued in popular form to appeal to the prevailing colonial aspirations in France. It is a copiously illustrated description of the French colonizing efforts which failed and of the revived colonial empire of our own day. There is a short account of the planting and of the loss of New France. The history is derived mainly from Garneau and the only thing remarkable about it is the strange forms given occasionally to names. Hennepin becomes Hennequin, and Phips, Philipp. The coloured illustrations are truly wonderful. Indians are depicted using paddles as oars are commonly used and there is a ferocious picture of the battle of Carillon being fought, not in the forest, but upon a large, open plain apparently by the seashore. The book is of appalling weight.

A new limited edition of Shea's translation of Charlevoix's *New France*† in six volumes has been undertaken by a New York publisher, but it is a little too obviously a mere money-making enterprise. Dr. Shea's notes are republished without any editorial comment to bring them up to date. We have therefore a reprint of a work appearing more than a quarter of a century ago with all that has been written since on the early history of North America ignored. The great edition of the

**Notre Épopée Coloniale*. Par Pierre Legendre. Paris : Librairie Charles Tallandier, [1901]. Pp. iv, 602.

†*History and General Description of New France*. By Rev. P. F. X. de Charlevoix, S. J. Translated from the original edition and edited with notes, by Dr. John Gilmary Shea. With a new Memoir and Bibliography of the Translator by Noah Farnham Morrison. In six volumes. Vol I. New York : Francis P. Harper, 1901. Pp. xiv, 286.

Jesuit Relations has no doubt created a taste for the writings of other Jesuits on North America. The editorial care of Mr. Thwaites and his collaborators might well have been imitated in this republication of another Jesuit's writings. For the rest, it is handsomely bound and the clear type and wide margins commend it to the lover of books. Charlevoix's original edition was published in 1744 in three volumes, and is now very scarce. He was in Canada in 1721 and 1722 and his description of the country pertains to the era of peace that the long *régime* of Walpole in England ensured. The work was published just as this peace drew to a close, when France's final disaster in North America was imminent. Charlevoix was pre-eminently the literary Jesuit. He spent the last half of his life browsing in the libraries of Europe. His conception of history was really the modern one for his tone is impartial and he saw the effect of environment upon the development of a state. Later writers have been much indebted to his scholarly research. We are glad to have this edition, but a competent editor could easily have made it very much better than it is.

The Old New York Frontier, its Wars with Indians and Tories, its Missionary Schools, Pioneers, and Land Titles, 1614-1800. By Francis Whiting Halsey. New York : Charles Scribner's Sons, 1901. Pp. xiv, 432.

From the formidable list of authorities cited by Mr. Halsey, it is evident that he has devoted considerable research to the preparation of this handsome volume, which is undoubtedly a distinct advance upon the work of most of his predecessors in the same field. Nearly one-half of his book deals with incidents of the American Revolution in the valleys of the Mohawk and Susquehanna, whence came a majority of those loyalists who were the first settlers in Ontario. The tragic story of the expulsion of these men from their former homes and their retaliation by the devastation of the frontier has yet to be satisfactorily told. Mr. Halsey lacks discrimination in the selection of his materials. While he has made liberal use of the recently

printed Clinton papers and some weighty manuscript authorities, he frequently repeats the valueless traditions so readily accepted by Campbell, Simms, and Stone. He scarcely gives a hint of the fierce and relentless persecution which drove out many very respectable inhabitants who were to return with sword and torch to exact a merciless revenge. While he shows an evident desire to be fair to Brant and the Indians generally, he makes no attempt to do justice to the expatriated Tories. Like Mr. Stone, he is disposed to regret that the history of these struggles has never been narrated from the Indian's point of view, and is apparently ignorant of the existence of the Haldimand Papers among which he could have found a contemporary record of every raid, set down by the hand of its leader. These letters from Sir John Johnson, John and Walter Butler, Caldwell and Macdonell, in addition to those written by Brant himself, would have furnished abundant material had he known where to seek it. A single glance at the muster rolls of the loyalist corps would also have shown him how ill-founded is his assertion that the "Palatines" and Dutch of the Mohawk Valley were "patriots almost to a man."

Brant is perhaps unduly eulogized by Mr. Halsey as a genuine example of the "noble savage."

"He was better than the Tories under whose guidance he served and far better than most Indian chiefs of his time. There was much in the man that was kindly and humane. If he loved war, this was because he loved his friends and his home still more. He fought in battle with the skill and vigour of a savage, but we are to remember that he fought where honour called him.... In Brant's character were joined strength and humanity, genius for war and that unfamiliar quality in a Mohawk savage, *bonhomie*" (p. 327).

E. CRUIKSHANK.

Mr. Reid's compilation on the Mohawk Valley* is well illustrated. The valley, which now lies within the State of New York, was the scene of early conflicts between English and French. There is a chapter on "Count Frontenac and the Mohawk Valley," and another on "The Joseph Brant of

* *The Mohawk Valley, its Legends and its History*. By W. Max Reid. (Illustrated.) New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1901. Pp. xii, 455.

Romance and of Fact." They add nothing new to our knowledge. The volume, however, is in its make-up a beautiful specimen of local history which is too often allowed to be second-rate in this respect.

Mr. W. H. Crockett's *The French in the Champlain Valley** is devoted mainly to early French, and especially Champlain's efforts in a region which is now a part of the United States. He has apparently consulted some original documents, but the article contains nothing not already well known.

Mr. Baldwin has written a very compact and readable account of the French exploration of the northwestern territory of the United States† chiefly intended for the use of schools. It is generally accurate, well printed, copiously illustrated and has an excellent index.

The history of boundary states of the United States is of interest to Canada. Radisson and Groseilliers were probably the first white men to set foot within the present State of Minnesota‡. In 1689, some thirty years later, Nicolas Perrot established the first trading post on the shore of Lake Pepin to which he gave the name of Bon Secours. In the course of his ascent of the Mississippi in 1805, Lieut. Z. M. Pike ascertained that British fur-traders had formed a network of permanent trading stations throughout the Northwest and he purchased in 1807 a tract of land from the Dakotas for the establishment of a military post at the confluence of the Minnesota and Mississippi. The greater part of Lord Selkirk's unfortunate colonists spent two winters at Pembina, and it was avowedly in consequence of these intrusions upon its territory that the Govern-

**The French in the Champlain Valley*. By Walter Hill Crockett. (New England Magazine, May, 1901, pp. 322-329.)

†*The Discovery of the Old Northwest and its Settlement by the French*. By James Baldwin. New York, Cincinnati, Chicago : American Book Company, 1901. Pp. 272.

‡*The History of Minnesota and Tales of the Frontier*. By Charles E. Flandrau. St. Paul : E. W. Porter, 1900. Pp. viii, 408.

ment of the United States was induced to sanction the construction of Fort Snelling on Pike's purchase in 1819 :

" to cause the power of the United States to be acknowledged by the Indians and settlers of the Northwest, to prevent Lord Selkirk, the Hudson Bay Company and others from establishing trading posts on United States territory, to better the condition of the Indians and to develop the resources of the country."

With the solitary exception of the Sioux war of 1862-4 the history of the state is an uneventful record of industrial progress. Canadians have contributed largely to its development. One-third of the members of the first territorial Council were natives of Canada and the Canadian-born population is now stated to exceed fifty thousand. Judge Flandrau is himself of Canadian ancestry and has the advantage of having a personal knowledge of many incidents related in his book. The "Tales of the Frontier" are cleverly written.

Chapters in Illinois History. By Edward G. Mason. Chicago : Herbert S. Stone and Company, 1901. Pp. 322.

Mr. Edward G. Mason, the author of these papers, who was one of the founders and for some time President of the Chicago Historical Society, died in December 1898. During the last years of his life he was known to be engaged in collecting materials for an authoritative history of the State of Illinois. His writings on that subject have now been gathered into a handsome volume. The longest and by far the most important of these "Chapters," entitled "The Land of the Illinois," fills nearly two-thirds of the book. It deals exclusively with the French exploration of the "Illinois country," and is a careful and creditable piece of work. The other sketches designated "Illinois in the Eighteenth Century," "Illinois in the Revolution," "The March of the Spaniards across Illinois," and "The Chicago Massacre," are decidedly inferior both in substance and execution. Scarcely a statement in them can be accepted without question. Nearly all the dates and most of the details are wrong. A strong flavor of Anglophobia also pervades them all.

The essay on "Illinois during the Revolution" is said to

have been written as recently as 1896. It is a tissue of errors which might have been avoided by a trifling amount of research. For instance Mr. Mason writes:—

“ In October, 1777, a jovial Irishman named Tom Brady and a French half-breed named Hamelin residing at Cahokia in the Illinois country, organized a party of sixteen volunteers. They crossed the prairies to Fort St. Joseph's, surprised it at night, defeated and paroled the garrison consisting of twenty-one regulars. They captured a quantity of merchandise, burned what they could not carry away and also fired the buildings and palisades of the little stockade. Returning, flushed with victory, they were overtaken at the Calumet river, not far from the present South Chicago, by the foes they had just overcome and their Indian allies. The Illinois party in their turn were surprised and routed and twelve taken prisoners, including the redoubtable Brady ” (p. 285).

The attack on the trading post of St. Joseph's, for there was no work deserving the name of a fort, took place early in December, 1780. The marauding party was commanded by the half-breed Jean Baptiste Hammelain. There was no garrison of any kind at the place. The only prisoners taken were a few unarmed traders and an old Indian chief and his family. The raiders were pursued by Lieut. Dagniau De Quindre of the Indian Department, who was stationed in the vicinity, and overtaken at “ the Petit Fort, a day's journey beyond the Rivière du Chemin where on the 5th December he summoned them to surrender; on their refusing to do it, he ordered the Indians to attack. Without the loss of a man on his side, he killed four, wounded two and took seven prisoners, the other three escaped in the thick woods ” (*vide* a letter from Major De Peyster to General Haldimand dated 8th January, 1781, printed in Vol. X of the Collections of the Michigan Historical Society, 1888). So far from Brady being an exemplary “ patriot ” he assured De Peyster that “ he had no longer a desire of remaining in the rebel service.”

The book has no index and would be next to useless as a work of reference even if it deserved to be commended as an authority.

E. CRUIKSHANK.

The publication of the parish records of the Church of St. Francis Xavier at Vincennes* from 1749 to 1773 will interest the Canadian genealogist. The translator, a very zealous and careful student, died last May at the early age of thirty-six.

In the month of August, 1701, at the request of Governor Callières, there congregated at Montreal 1300 Indians, representatives of nine tribes: Abenakis, Algonkins, Hurons, Illinois, Iroquois, Miamis, Ottawas, Pottewatomis and Ojibbeways. The object of the meeting was to ratify a treaty of peace concluded in the preceding year with the French. According to Mr. McLachlan,† this meeting was held on the spot where the Chateau de Ramezay, built in 1705, now stands. The writer of the article is the owner of a medal, resembling a Roman coin of Quintus Tupius Calemo, which he thinks was made expressly to commemorate the treaty of peace of 1700, ratified by this meeting of 1701.

La Déclaration de 1732‡ was a decree by the French King forbidding the clergy in Canada to allow asylum in churches or religious houses to those pursued for crime by the civil power. The Declaration is important as ending in Canada a privilege that the mediæval Church used to the full. It was called forth by a curious series of facts. In 1730 there was a mutiny at Fort Niagara. Some of the mutineers were tried, and at Montreal final sentence of hanging was passed upon two of them; the ringleader, however, was sentenced to banishment only. There was an outcry against the procedure in the case, and on the day before that fixed for execution the condemned men escaped. It was proved that two lay Recollet brothers who

* *The Records of the Parish of St. Francis Xavier at Post Vincennes, Ind.* Translated from the French by Rev. Edmond J. P. Schmitt. (Records of the American Catholic Historical Society, 1901, vol. xii, pp. 41-60, 193-211, 322-336).

† *L'Assemblée de 1701.* Par R. W. McLachlan. (Revue Canadienne, November, 1900, pp. 323-325).

‡ *Le Clergé Canadien et la Déclaration de 1732.* Par M. l'Abbé Auguste Gosselin. (Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, second series, vol. vi, section i, pp. 23-52.)

had been permitted to visit them had helped them to get away, but the brothers were shielded by the Church and an agitation followed against her interference with the course of justice. The matter was reported to France and a final mandate was issued by the King abolishing the Church's privileges in such matters. M. Gosselin writes not without passion; he holds a brief for the Church, but he supports his conclusions in a scholarly way. It is interesting to find in a remote colony of the eighteenth century the issues revived that agitated Europe in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

Histoire de Cavelier de la Salle—Exploration et Conquête du Bassin du Mississippi; D'après les Lettres de La Salle, les Relations présentées à Louis XIV en son nom, les Relations de Plusieurs de Ses Compagnons de Voyage, les Actes Officiels et Autres Documents Contemporains. Par P. Chesnel. Paris: J. Maisonneuve, 1901. Pp. 227.

This is an appreciative French estimate of the greatest of those gallant French explorers who, in spite of ridicule and intrigue, in spite of denunciation and danger, little by little revealed to mankind the physical features of the interior of North America. Writing in a graphic, animated style, M. Chesnel has produced a delightful book, which, while argumentative and logical in tone, yet possesses a marked literary flavour. In the third chapter he is at his best. Here, in the incisive manner of a lawyer, appealing to the intellect of a judge rather than to the passions and prejudices of a jury, he makes a strong if not convincing presentation of his claim that La Salle discovered the Mississippi. The author has made good use of the available original material.

While making a hero of La Salle, the historian is by no means blind to his serious faults of over-confidence and lack of prudence. His views of the Jesuits are a result of his studies in European rather than Canadian history. Apparently he can see little of the heroic in those enduring pioneers of New France. The ascetic and devout Laval is characterized as "one of the

creatures of Mazarin and Anne of Austria." Sometimes, on minor points chiefly, M. Chesnel is too positive in assertion. On page 37 he remarks :

" Les Anglais eux-mêmes ne firent aucune difficulté de la reconnaître, lorsque, en 1755, le gouvernement français s'appuya sur la découverte de La Salle pour réclamer la vallée de l'Ohio."

Wholly just as the French claim to the Ohio valley was, this statement may well be doubted, for "our trusty and well-beloved Edward Braddock" had received his instructions on November 25, 1754; and thus began the conflict that was to rob France of the fruits of her efforts in the West.

JOHN STEWART CARSTAIRS.

Mr. C. T. Brady writes in an interesting way on Frontenac* but with no special equipment or insight. Mr. Howard Giles's illustrations are more vigorous than pleasing.

M. Benjamin Sulte has completed his publication of the historical letters of *La Mère Marie de l'Incarnation*† begun in the Royal Society's volume for 1897. The present series extends from the year 1651 to 1662. The editor refrains almost entirely from comment. We have already (Vol III, p. 76) expressed our opinion of the value of having in convenient form letters so important for the early history of Canada. They are remarkably vivid pictures of the life of the time as seen by a saintly woman devoted to her spiritual work.

Maids and Matrons of New France. By Mary Sifton Pepper. Boston : Little, Brown & Co., 1901. Pp. xii, 286.

Miss Pepper had been engaged, we are told, in the translation of the Jesuit Relations and in other work of a similar character, and she conceived the idea of writing a book after the manner of Parkman, but dealing exclusively with the women of

* *Frontenac, The Saviour of Canada.* By Cyrus Townsend Brady (McClure's Magazine, October, 1901, pp. 585-593.)

† *La Mère Marie de l'Incarnation.* Par M. Benjamin Sulte. (Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, 2nd series, vol. ii, sect. i, pp. 143-182.)

New France. There were several obstacles in the way of carrying out this idea successfully—the comparatively small number of these women who have left a name, and the want of complete or accurate data, readily available, respecting a good many of them. It cannot be said that Miss Pepper has entirely overcome these difficulties.

Her book is divided into four parts: (1) The Pioneer Women of Acadia (Marguerite de Roberval, the Marchioness de Guercheville, the Lady de Latour); (2) The Pioneer Women of Quebec (Dame Hébert, Madame de Champlain, Madame de la Peltre, Mother Marie Guyard of the Incarnation, Some Dainty Nurses of long ago); (3) The Maids of Montreal (Jeanne Mance, Marguerite Bourgeois, Judith de Bresoles, Jeanne LeBer, Madeleine de Verchères); (4) Advent of the Carignan Regiment (The King's Girls, Women in the first siege of Quebec, Madame de Péan.) By looking over this list, it will be seen that the author, to make up for the deficiency in numbers, has accepted as maids or matrons of New France women, like Marguerite de Roberval and Madame de Péan, whose fame has more to do with legend or romance than with history; others, like Madame de Guercheville, who never set foot on American soil, or who, like Madame de Champlain, remained in New France the shortest possible time. The contents of the book itself show that Miss Pepper, to make up for the insufficiency of data regarding some of her heroines (for instance Madame de Latour), has merged their lives in the general history of the colony.

Miss Pepper is mistaken when she states repeatedly that very few women, except nuns, came to Canada previous to 1655 or 1660. It could be easily shown from statistics published by Mr. Sulte in his *Histoire des Canadiens-Français*, that shortly after 1640 the number of women (exclusive of the nuns) was nearly equal to that of the men. When Miss Pepper states that the first horse to reach Canada arrived in 1663, she evidently forgets having read in the writings of the Jesuits about the horse which was presented to Governor Montmagny in 1647 or so. Speaking of the Hôtel Dieu of Montreal, she writes: "After two

centuries and a half of vicissitudes from fire, war and famine, it may be seen to-day, *on the same spot*, one of the largest and most prominent buildings of Montreal." The Hôtel Dieu, where it stands to-day, was built in 1856.

The spirit in which this book is written is broad and fair. Comparing her heroines with the Pilgrim Mothers, Miss Pepper writes: "Although the French women were dominated by strange superstitions and frequently inspired by supernatural visions, they never became slaves to witchcraft as did their New England contemporaries." In her whole treatment of the subject, there is a good deal that recalls the vivid imagination, the deep sympathy and the subtle irony of Parkman, and at the same time his weakness for the more brilliant and artificial aspect of history.

Dr. Samuel A. Green has made the history of Groton, Mass., his own peculiar field and he now republishes *Three Military Diaries** kept by Groton soldiers in the 18th century. That of Lieut. Dudley Bradstreet kept during the siege of Louisbourg in 1745 was printed in the proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1897 and reviewed by us at the time. The diary kept by Sergeant David Holden (published by the same society in 1889) relates to the close of the Seven Years' war in Canada. Holden's regiment reached Montreal on the day of its surrender to General Amherst. One is reminded irresistibly of similar events taking place recently in South Africa. The invading army was forbidden to pillage under penalty of hanging and the British aim was to make the Canadian farmers friendly by paying them well for their produce. "The French," says Holden, "Treat us on our march with the Utmost Sevelity. More over our army was very Cautious in Not abuseing any of them or their Substance " (p. 65). He was charmed with the beauty of Montreal and remarks of a sail down the St. Lawrence that "all the way upon Both Sides the

**Three Military Diaries kept by Groton Soldiers in Different Wars.* With introduction by Samuel A. Green. Groton, Mass., 1901. Pp. viii, 133.

River there is very fine Villages & Churches" (p. 65). The regulars and their colonial brethren appear here too with their rivalries and misunderstandings. The third diary, that of Amos Farnsworth, relates to the Revolutionary war. Its wordy piety is remarkable even among New England productions.

Mr. W. D. Schuyler-Lighthall in *The "Glorious Enterprise"** is writing what is really a bit of family history. His thesis is that the plan of the campaign by which the English finally won New France was very old, and that several previous attempts had been made on the lines along which triumph was at last secured. The author of the original plan was Peter Schuyler, the first mayor of Albany, a Dutchman of good family coming to America in 1650. Resenting French attacks on the colony, which during Schuyler's lifetime became English, he planned the conquest. The tradition was handed down in the family that on the basis outlined by him New France was to be won and some of Schuyler's descendants played a considerable part in bringing about the final result. A cardinal feature of the plan was an English alliance with the Iroquois Indians. Mr. Lighthall's contention is that the foresight and energy of the Schuyler family led to the conquest of Canada. This is a large order. His facts are admirably stated and his study of materials, mainly the series of documents published by the State of New York, is thorough enough. The desirability of conquering New France must, however, have struck many, independently of the Schuyler propaganda. Mr. Lighthall's pamphlet is an interesting contribution to the history of the conquest.

William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, and the Growth and Division of the British Empire, 1708-1778. By Walford Davis Green, M.P. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1901. Pp. xiii, 385.

Mr. Green has produced for the "Heroes of the Nation" series a very readable book; but it will scarcely supersede

**The "Glorious Enterprise," The Plan of Campaign for the Conquest of New France; its Origin, History and Connection with the Invasions of Canada.* By W. D. Schuyler-Lighthall. Montreal: C. A. Marchand, [1901]. Pp. 37.

Macaulay's two spirited essays, which for many readers will always be the last words to be said concerning England's great war minister. The second title admirably suggests the contents of the volume. The first hundred pages are introductory, the first forty-six covering just forty-six years of the life of the "Great Commoner"; the growth of the Empire under Pitt receives adequate treatment in the next 120 pages, while the division of the Empire in despite of Pitt occupies the rest of the book. The introduction gives an excellent list of authorities and a brief appendix attempts to clear up the one "historical mystery" of Pitt's career, the "Family-Compact" episode of 1761, which terminated his glorious administration.

In this connection, not every reader will agree that if Pitt "possessed the information himself, he must surely have imparted it to his colleagues"; or admit the conclusion to which Mr. Green comes, that he had obtained no knowledge of the secret plans of France and Spain. It seems that the news of the treaty was positively made known by Lord Marischal, who had lately obtained pardon as a Jacobite and had lived for some time in Spain. When Pitt heard the well-authenticated rumours his political intuitions and his information alike led to his withdrawal. The Peace of Paris (1763) and its precedent carnival of bribery under the management of Fox receive considerable notice. But the biographer does not mention the charges made by Dr. Musgrove that Bute himself was in the pay of France at the time—charges apparently but too well founded.

Like most of the English writers who touch the question of the American revolution of 1775-1783, Mr. Green treats the subject as if there were only one side to it. The sturdy devoted adherents to the established order of things, "the heroes of a lost cause," who sought to maintain British institutions and failed, are not even mentioned.

JOHN STEWART CARSTAIRS.

The Military Life of Field-Marshal George, First Marquess Townshend, 1724-1807—from family documents not hitherto published. By Lieutenant-Colonel C. V. F. Townshend. London: John Murray, 1901. Pp. viii, 340. Illustrated.

There is always a strong, theoretical objection to a book that deals with only one aspect of a man's life. Activities in all but one department must be ignored. The resulting impression is usually fractional—we know merely half the man. Not even half the man, perhaps, is revealed in this semi-biography of Field-Marshal George, first Marquess Townshend, by his kinsman. There is much about the war of the Austrian Succession and the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy and Laffeldt; something, too, about the battle of Culloden, the siege of Quebec, the battle of Vellinghausen and the quasi-campaign in Portugal of 1762, all admirably illustrated by maps, plans and portraits; but the details of the military conduct of George Townshend, "in one short campaign made a soldier, a general, and a commander-in-chief," really occupy less than fifty octavo pages and could have been given to the world in a pamphlet.

It is only with reference to the siege of Quebec that the book claims attention here. The author seems not to have a due sense of the responsibilities of the historian. Inconsistencies of statement and spelling, carelessness about facts that might easily have been verified, common errors in English would be disfigurement enough; but there are more serious offences, as we shall show.

Of the numerous errors only a few can be cited. Major-General Hawley masquerades as "Lawley," (p. 17), and Colonel Burton as "Barton" (p. 152). The statements on pages 9, 35 and 45 concerning the Earl of Stair are scarcely consistent; while some of the beautiful battle-plates are marred by a blending of dates in old and new style. Many of the author's expressions are too colloquial, such as: "Roger was looked upon as quite one of the most rising men" (p. 153); "Wolfe went on ahead to push up the river" (p. 157); "The piquets

retired for no rhyme or reason" (p. 169). The errors in Canadian names are noticeable: De Vitri (p. 156) should be De Vitré; Rimenski, St. Barnaby, Isle au Coudre, Boislebert, all on page 157, represent respectively Rimouski, Barnaby, Isle aux Coudres, (as on p. 242), Boishébert; and Foullon (p. 215) should be Foulon.

In the narrative concerning Quebec, so little care has been exercised in the details as to make them quite untrustworthy. For instance: the orders for landing were issued on June 26th (not the 25th); the storm of the 27th the author places at night, Kingsford in the morning; the fireships were sent down on the next night (not on the 27th, p. 169); the attack on Point Levy, stimulated by Charest (not Charrier) and commanded by Dumas was made on July 12th, not on the 13th as the author (p. 181) and Warburton state; Carleton was sent up the river on the 20th (not the 18th); Knox notes Col. Fraser's return to Point Levy on the 27th (not the 25th, p. 188).

These matters are trifling, however, when compared with the other offences chargeable against Colonel Townshend. "I might here mention," he says, "that I write this account of the expedition to Quebec entirely from the Marquess's Journal of the expedition, which gives many interesting details" (p. 159). It will surprise the reader then to find the author not only making frequently the same mistakes as Warburton, but actually using the same words. Here is a sample:—

"Montcalm was not slow to notice Wolfe's error in frittering up his forces. . . Fifteen hundred Canadians and Indians were put across the river. . . M. de Charrier, a Canadian, was in command. . . The night was very dark, and the British troops, having been on working parties all day, lay in profound repose. The sentries were alert; but unconscious of the danger that lay under the dark shadows of the neighboring forest, they called out 'All's well' as each hour passed away." Townshend, *Military Life, etc.*, p. 181.

"Montcalm quickly perceived the dangerous error of the English in dividing their small army. . . 1500 Canadians and savages were pushed across the St. Lawrence. M. de Charrier, Seigneur of Point Lévi . . . commanded the assailants. . . The night came on still and cloudless, but very dark; . . and the British troops, wearied with the labors of the day, lay in profound repose. . . The sentries, indeed, paced their rounds, but unconscious of the danger that lay under the dark shadows of the neighboring forest, they still shouted 'All's well' as each hour passed away." Warburton, *Conquest of Canada*, p. 187.

In at least a dozen other instances occurs this identity both of expression and of idea, except where a change will derogate from Wolfe, as in the example above. This depreciation of Wolfe we must now examine.

Not the least striking of the features of the campaign of 1759 is Wolfe's complete knowledge of Quebec. Writing from Louisbourg, May 19th, 1759, to his uncle Walter, he says :

"The town of Quebec is poorly fortified, but the ground round about is rocky. To invest the place and cut off all communication with the colony it will be necessary to encamp *with our right to the river St. Lawrence and our left to the river St. Charles* It is the business of our naval force to be masters of the river both above and below the town I reckon we shall have a smart action at the passage of the river St. Charles, unless we can *steal a detachment up the river St. Lawrence, and land them three, four, five miles or more, above the town*, and get time to entrench so strongly that they won't care to attack."

Where could the British forces be drawn up with their right resting on the St. Lawrence and their left on the St. Charles except on the Plains of Abraham? Perhaps he gained his information from Lieutenant McCulloch, a returned prisoner of the Oswego surrender who had been in Quebec; later in the year he certainly got information from that other Scotchman, the courageous but unprincipled Robert Stobo, who had actually been in the camp before Quebec with Wolfe. For it is stated in Stobo's Memoirs that "he pointed out the place to land, where afterwards they did, and were successful." In his despatch of September 2nd, Wolfe himself wrote, "I had thought once of attempting it at St. Michael's, about three miles above the town." Moreover, as we shall show, Wolfe had been persistently studying the country above the city. At the very least there is strong evidence that Wolfe possessed thorough knowledge of what was possible above Quebec. The reply of the Brigadiers to Wolfe's invitation during his illness that they "should consult together for the public utility and advantage," seems to have been merely the hair that turned the scale.

"The honour of that first thought," says Lord Mahon, "belongs to Wolfe alone." Colonel Townshend strenuously contests this; but what evidence can he offer? Merely the letter of Wolfe (pp. 203-205) and the reply of the Brigadiers, which he

does "not believe can have been published before." Yet both these documents are in Wright's *Life of Wolfe* (pp. 544-545), where they are credited to Mante's *History of the War* (p. 252). But could any one believe that the reply of the Brigadiers is so garbled in all the relevant parts as to give in Townshend's volume the impression of certainty, where in Wright's *Life* it suggests probability? We have space for but one instance: "If we can establish ourselves on the north shore, the M. de Montcalm must fight us on our terms," in the biography by Wright appears thus in this book: "When we have established ourselves on the north shore, of which there is very little doubt, the M. de Montcalm must fight us on our terms." Throughout the volume there is a persistent cheapening of Wolfe's powers. Colonel Townshend's ancestor is always right; Wolfe is generally wrong. When, for instance, the army moves over to Montmorency, Wolfe places no guides for Townshend and his brigade landing in the dark; he leaves them exposed to danger a second time; and gives no orders to entrench; he finds fault when Townshend entrenches. "Wolfe developes his plan to the enemy"; "he entirely underrated the difficulties and had parcelled up his forces with the St. Lawrence between them"; accordingly "Montcalm was not slow to notice Wolfe's error in frittering up his forces (*sic*)." Even on the Plains of Abraham, "the brigades were all mixed up—a most pernicious habit." But fortunately for the success of Pitt's plans, that heaven-born general, that true son of Mars, the nephew of the Duke of Newcastle and the former favourite of the Duke of Cumberland, was there to correct the mistakes of his blundering commander. Will this account for Wolfe's keeping Townshend always in his own camp? Or was it because he did not trust him, and did not dare to leave him alone for fear of disaster?

But it is when Colonel Townshend deals with the affair at Montmorency on July 31st that he shows most clearly the animus with which he approaches his subject. It is a "disastrous attack" (p. 186); "a grave disaster" (p. 195); "an unfortunate affair" (p. 197); and "a disastrous attempt" (p. 203); "the

Grenadiers make a regular bolt " (p. 195) ; he gloats over " the nice picture for Wolfe, looking on . . . at this exhibition of his picked corps." Of course, Townshend had crossed " in excellent order," and afterwards recrossed " in admirable order " ; and " gained much credit for the skilful way in which he covered the retreat." As this is almost the only instance in which Townshend gained much credit, we shall not attempt to take one leaf from his laurels.

Colonel Townshend thinks that the reason " why Wolfe combined a land-and-sea attack is not plain " ; yet Wolfe himself has told us in his famous letter of Sept. 2nd to Pitt, one of the finest military papers extant, that it was to facilitate the passage of the brigades of Townshend and Murray across the Montmorency and to check the fire of the lower battery, which commanded the ford. Without the aid of Admiral Saunders in the *Centurion*, Brigadier Townshend might have shown less skill in retreating " in admirable order." " Why Wolfe had wasted so much time," he remarks, " in waiting about is not explained." We fear that Colonel Townshend has not made use of all the sources of information at his command. Does not Wolfe explain the delay in this same letter ? Does he not explain it more fully in his letter to Saunders of Aug. 30th ? They had to wait for the tide, the boats grounded, a new landing-place had to be found, Townshend's and Murray's advance had to be stopped. Even the errors and miscalculations of Wolfe are explained and acknowledged in these two manly productions, whose spirit we invite Colonel Townshend to compare with the spirit of his ancestor's letter from Quebec to his wife. Nor can Colonel Townshend understand " why, when Wolfe saw the Grenadiers go on . . . he did not make the best of a bad business and push on the remainder of Monckton's brigade in support." Wolfe seems to have had clearly defined reasons for his order to retreat. The impetuosity of the Grenadiers, the resultant delay, the approach of night, the terrific thunderstorm, suggest that the odds against success were too great.

"In Townshend's Diary," says Colonel Townshend, after referring to Colonel Guy Carleton's being sent against Point aux Trembles on July 18th,—a mission that Parkman, who is always careful, assigns to the 20th—"I find he notes that Wolfe seemed to direct his attention entirely to the Falls of Montmorency, neglecting the position above the town entirely." Yet what is the record? As early as the 2nd of July, Wolfe was up the south bank with the 48th regiment. On the 12th he is at Point Levy for the night attack of Dumas; on the 18th he makes a reconnaissance up the river in the *Sutherland*; on the 19th he crosses to Montmorency for an hour and returns to Pt. Levy. From the 21st to the 24th there are very heavy rains that are to help defeat the English at Montmorency; yet Wolfe on the 21st is up the river as far as Goreham's advanced post and, entering a barge, reconnoitres the upper river. "No man," says Knox, "can display greater activity than he does between the different camps of his army." On the 22nd he writes to Townshend from Pt. Levy and in the evening is at Montmorency; on the 23rd he crosses to Pt. Levy, holds a consultation on the flag ship and returns to Montmorency at night. Scouting parties are detailed east and west on the south bank on the 24th; and on the 25th Wolfe issues a proclamation from St. Henri on the Etchemin, *west* of Pt. Levy. On Aug. 2nd Wolfe sends Murray above the town, and on the 5th twenty flat-bottomed boats follow to embark Murray's force; on the 8th Murray establishes himself at St. Antoine, and on the 15th attacks Deschambault (not Duchambault, as on page 199). Knox mentions that the soldiers were apprehensive of Wolfe's illness simply "by his not visiting the camp for several days." And yet this diary of Wolfe's activity is largely constructed from the book before us, verified from other sources, of course.

When Wolfe's despatch of September 2nd reached England Charles Townshend declared that it had been written by his brother George; "for," said he, "Wolfe is a fiery-headed fellow only fit for fighting." George Townshend's despatch of September 20th was received and published a few days later.

"Charles," said George Selwyn the wit, "if your brother wrote Wolfe's despatch, who the devil wrote your brother George's?" The detraction begun by Charles Townshend is now continued in this generation. In the despatch that told of the capture of Quebec, the only reference to Wolfe is in the words, "It was then our General fell at the head of Bragg's." No civil compliment is paid to his memory; no mourning was ordered to be worn by his sorrowing soldiers. But only one week before the battle Townshend had written to his wife: "Gen. Wolfe's health is bad. His Generalship in my poor opinion is not a bit better." When on his immediate return to England Townshend was attacked for his arrogance, he unearthed one of his own letters to a friend (Preface, p. viii) eulogizing Wolfe—a letter suspiciously resembling his brother Charles's favourite style in oratory. Whether the letter be genuine or not, what must be our opinion of Townshend? But malice and envy could go farther. The mother of Wolfe applied for an estimate of her son's back pay of £3,000; Charles Townshend and Lord Barrington refused it. The spirit of the Townshends of a century ago towards Wolfe seems unfortunately to be perpetuated in the author of this volume.

JOHN STEWART CARSTAIRS.

The *Plea for Military History*,* read by Mr. C. F. Adams before the American Historical Association in December, 1899, is at once forcible and logical. In his youth its author acquired an intimate knowledge of the operations of war on a large scale as a participant in some of the campaigns of the Civil war in the United States, and he has since been a close student of military history. The result of his investigations has been such as materially to shake his faith in many of the accepted authorities. Mr. Adams writes:

"I once in a very subordinate capacity, though for a considerable period of time, was brought into close contact with warfare, and saw much of military operations from within, or, as I may say, on the seamy side. Since then I have read in books of history and other works more avowedly of fiction, many

**Plea for Military History*. By Charles Francis Adams (Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the year 1900, Volume I, pp. 195-218).

accounts of campaigns and battles, and in so doing I have been deeply impressed with the audacity, not of soldiers, but of authors. Usually bookish men, who had passed their lives in libraries, often clergymen—knowing absolutely nothing of the principles of strategy or of the details of camp life and military organization, never having seen a column on the march or a regiment in line, or heard a hostile shot—not taking the trouble even to visit the scene of operations or to study its topography, wholly unacquainted with the national characteristics of the combatants—these 'bookish theoricks' substitute their imaginations for realities, and in the result display much the same real acquaintance with the subject which would be expected from a physician or an artist who undertook to treat of difficult problems in astronomy or mechanics" (p. 196).

Among the historians whose narrative he has tested by a critical examination of the scene of operations is Francis Parkman in respect to the decisive contest on the Plains of Abraham, and his judgment is decidedly adverse.

"The defects in Parkman's narrative, when studied on the spot, become at once apparent. Written by a scholar, who spared no pains in preparation, the result yet showed on its face that it was the work of one who had never himself participated in military operations. It was deficient in precision, inferences were not drawn, technical expressions were incorrectly used. It lacked firmness of touch."

The whole of the comments of Mr. Adams upon this battle are highly suggestive and interesting.

The Fall of Quebec,* by Mr. C. T. Brady, is based a little too obviously upon Parkman, but shows literary skill. It is not certain that the word Quebec is derived from Cartier's exclamation on seeing Cape Diamond "Que Bec!" Mr. Brady causes confusion by speaking of the St. Lawrence as flowing northward. It trends northward, but its main direction is eastward. Laval University did not exist in the eighteenth century. The illustrations by Mr. George Gibbs are not historical, but are interesting.

Canada under British Rule 1760-1900. By Sir John G. Bourinot, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Litt. D. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Company, Limited, 1901. Pp. 346.

There are lions in the path of the historian of Canada, and they are not all chained. The chief difficulty is in the fact that the historian cannot, from the nature of his subject, concentrate the

**The Fall of Quebec.* By Cyrus Townsend Brady. (The Idler, August, 1901, pp. 28-40).

attention of his reader. No sooner has he warmed up to his treatment of Ontario than he must turn to Nova Scotia, and then quickly back to Quebec. The more concise the history the greater is the wrench on the reader's mind; and short histories of Canada, as a rule, seem made up of *disiecta membra*. The best praise that can be given to Sir John Bourinot's book is that the transitions are not abrupt and irritating, and that each chapter seems to have a natural place in the book. In attaining this desirable result he is no doubt largely indebted to the manageable character of the period selected.

The volume fills a place no other work even aspires to occupy, and it may therefore be warmly commended for school and college work. It is a pity indeed that the author was not more generous in his account of the agitation for responsible government, which is, with the exception of Confederation, the most notable incident in Canadian history. Sir John Bourinot, in spite of, perhaps because of, his position, has fallen a victim to the reaction against parliamentary government and his sympathies are enlisted on behalf of the reactionary opponents of reform. But that is a matter of temperament, and perhaps of temporary fashion. The reaction against the reaction is almost due, and we may some time be able to welcome an adequate and sympathetic history of the reform movement.

The summary of the political history of the last twenty-five years, for which Sir John Bourinot half apologizes in his preface, should not have been included in the volume. Such a *résumé* must be colourless and too uniformly eulogistic; and in the present instance it has been eked out with some of the complacent writing about Canada, which is fortunately going rapidly out of fashion. Pages 280 and 281 are an instance in point. It may be true that Canada has stringent laws against bribery and corruption, but laws are not truly laws "that public opinion doth not make so," and the evils which the laws condemn are far too readily tolerated. It may also be true that there is no single instance of the successful impeachment or removal of a judge for improper conduct on the bench, but in two notorious recent

instances accused judges avoided impeachment only by resignation. Impeachment is a long process, and as a judge so accused is suspended from his functions and yet has not cleared the way for a successor, the Government has preferred to allow an accused judge simply to retire so as not by long delay to interfere with the administration of justice. In this, as in other matters, we should not pay ourselves with words.

There are occasional inaccuracies of statement. Sir John Bourinot has not quite made up his mind whether the commercial restrictions on the American colonies were burdensome or not; and he certainly exaggerates the extent to which smuggling was carried on. General Clarke's proclamation was issued in November, not in February, 1791. Sir Arthur Gordon had been anxious to promote the union of the Maritime provinces: the Smith Government in New Brunswick was forced to resign in consequence of an issue raised by him, but in the meantime he had been to England and had returned to New Brunswick in a chastened frame of mind to carry out the wishes of the Imperial Government. The sale of spirits is *not* now especially forbidden in the territories, unless "territory" is used instead of "reserve."

The article *Canada** in the Edinburgh Review is devoted mainly to economic progress. The writer is well informed. The Quebec Act, however, was not quite the perfect bit of statesmanship that he thinks it. He would do well to read Mr. Coffin's book in which the Act is attacked as having strengthened feudalism and the Church in Canada at the expense of the *habitant*. There is a lucid sketch of the development of political liberty in Canada and the author asserts the paradox, probably a true one, that imperial neglect in the past has strengthened imperialism by leaving the Canadians to find out for themselves the advantages of the tie with the mother country. There are a few minor errors. The provincial legislatures aid railways as does also the federal Government; and Sir John Macdonald's famous saying was not as quoted here, but "A

**Canada*. (The Edinburgh Review, April, 1901, pp. 294-324.)

British subject I was born, a British subject I will die." We should be glad if British writers generally appreciated the fact that Canada is "not a colony but a confederate independent nation of the British Empire." The following furnishes some comfort to a northern people :

"The laws of the human tides are the same in America as they were in Europe in the early centuries. The warm countries are settled and civilized first, and then gradually the natural human aversion from the cold is overcome by the necessities of life, and civilization begins to move northward. Great Britain was, after all, one of the last of the Roman conquests, and it has been one of the latest countries of Europe to get filled up. Canada will follow the same course."

Arnold's Expedition to Quebec. By John Codman, 2d. New York: The Macmillan Company; London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd., 1901. Pp. x, 340.

Arnold's adventurous expedition against Quebec in 1775 is such an attractive theme that it is not a little surprising that it has not before become the subject of a monograph. Materials are abundant. Mr. Codman enumerates no less than sixteen journals written by members of the expedition, twelve of which have been published. One of these, Henry's Journal, has been printed three times. There are also five or six journals of the siege of Quebec, kept by residents of the city at the time, besides four others relating to it incidentally which have been published by Abbé Verreau in his book entitled "*L'Invasion du Canada.*" In addition to these, the official correspondence on both sides is copious and easily accessible.

About the middle of September, 1775, Colonel Benedict Arnold was detached by Washington with a picked force of about 1200 men from his army at Cambridge, then engaged in the blockade of Boston. He was instructed to march to Newburyport where vessels were in waiting for the transportation of his troops to Pownalborough at the head of ship navigation on the Kennebec. The further ascent of that river was to be accomplished in *bateaux* as far as possible, and thence he was directed to make his way overland to the Chaudière pond, now known as Lake Megantic, and follow the Chaudière river to its

mouth four miles above the city of Quebec, which it was hoped he might be able to take by surprise. That this daring plan, most resolutely executed, barely failed of success was solely due to the energy and decision of a gallant but now well-nigh forgotten soldier, Colonel Allen Maclean of the Royal Highland Emigrants, who upon hearing accidentally of Arnold's approach, occupied the citadel with a few recruits of his regiment.

Much of the country through which Arnold passed was then an utter wilderness, and is even now very sparsely settled; both the distance and the obstacles to be overcome were greatly underrated. Before writing his book Mr. Codman very wisely took the precaution to follow his route along the Kennebec and its tributary, the Dead river, and down the Chaudière in a canoe or on foot, and made himself well acquainted with the main features of the country. His description of the advance through this wilderness with its attendant hardships, which occupies more than a third of the volume, is written with much skill and spirit, although rather florid and imaginative. He estimates that seventy or eighty men perished on the march. The number that actually arrived before Quebec is stated on the authority of Morison's Journal at no more than 510 effectives, but Arnold in his letter to Montgomery reported that about two-thirds of the detachment had arrived, "most of them in good health and spirits," and that he had been joined by forty Indians who had transported them down the Chaudière in their canoes. For the defence of the city, according to Lieut.-Governor Cramahè there were "four score recruits" of Maclean's regiment, "Irish fishermen unacquainted with the use of arms," and about thirty-five marines landed from the *Lizard*; "the rest," he adds, "are militia, with difficulty brought to mount guard."

Mr. Codman's account of the siege of Quebec is less satisfactory. There are a good many inaccuracies. He styles the marines from the *Lizard* "a battalion of seamen," and the captain of that vessel is entitled "Colonel" Hamilton (p. 160). He has made some use of documents in the Canadian Archives, chiefly from the collection known as the Haldimand Papers, but seems

to have overlooked or ignored those of infinitely greater importance contained in the Colonial Office Records. Owing however to his premature death the book had not the benefit of his final revision and the authorities for his statements are rarely cited. Yet his work is a creditable contribution to the history of that period.

ERNEST CRUIKSHANK.

The documents contained in the fourth volume of the Clinton Papers,* edited by Mr. Hugh Hastings, official historian of the State of New York, bear dates between 1st September, 1778, and 1st June, 1779, and are quite as important as any contained in those which have preceded it for the fresh light they throw upon the events of the Revolution in that State. Many new details respecting the loyalist raids from Niagara upon the German Flats and Cherry Valley are now published.

The War of 1812. By Jas. Hannay, D.C.L. (Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society for the years 1899 and 1900. Vol. xi, pp. 1-400.)

Although well proportioned and quite readable, Mr. Hannay's History of the War of 1812 is a very disappointing work. It gives a fairly accurate outline of the principal events of that contest from an intensely biased point of view, but there is no trace of original research of any kind and little originality of treatment. An immense quantity of contemporary documents relating to these events has become available within the last twenty years, yet Mr. Hannay seems to have made no use of them whatever, but has drawn his materials almost entirely from the well-known works of William James, which were published almost before the sound of battle had died away, supplemented by a comparison with some of the least trustworthy American sources. He asserts that the books written

* *Public Papers of George Clinton, First Governor of New York, 1777-1795-1801-1804.* Volume iv. Published by the State of New York as Appendix "N," Third Annual Report of the State Historian. Albany: James B. Lyon, State Printer, 1900. Pp. x1, 874.

by James "on the military and naval occurrences of the war cannot be too highly estimated" (p. 146), and throughout seems to put almost implicit faith not only in the statements but in the opinions of that very bitter and prejudiced writer, who never lost an opportunity of venting his personal animosity in abuse of Sir George Prevost. The American bookmaker, Lossing, on the other hand, is frequently quoted only to be soundly denounced. He is described as "absurd" (p. 338), "audacious" (p. 139), "unreliable" (p. 192), "unscrupulous" (pp. 131 and 255), "stupid as he is mendacious" (p. 164); references are made to his "dishonesty" (p. 203), "usual mendacity" (p. 293), and to the "absurd lies" published by him (p. 361), and it is remarked that he "has acquired an audacity in falsification not easy to parallel" (p. 175), and "never omits an opportunity of telling a falsehood when it will reflect on the British" (p. 255). After such a torrent of denunciation it is a little surprising to notice that all the plans in Mr. Hannay's volume without exception are reproduced without acknowledgment from Lossing's "big, bad book" (p. 256), although it may be said that some of them at least are as untrustworthy as anything in his text.

Sir George Prevost is mercilessly assailed at every turn. He is bluntly described as an "utter failure" and it is added that "nearly every disaster which the British suffered during the war is to be attributed to his weakness or incompetence" (p. 37). We are told that "not only had they [the Canadians] to resist an active and unscrupulous enemy, but to do so in spite of the opposition of an imbecile Commander-in-Chief who did not wish to offend the dear Americans who were engaged in the work of midnight robbery and murder on every occasion" (p. 146). It is asserted that his "conduct during the war was such as to leave students of history in doubt even as to his loyalty" (p. 93), that "he was never found wanting in energy when his own safety was involved" (p. 111), and that "the natural timidity of this man steeled him effectually against all feelings of shame" (p. 349). He is termed a "caitiff leader" (p. 171), "an incom-

petent or cowardly general" (p. 172), and is accused of "stupidity" (p. 168), "imbecility" (p. 171), and "extreme folly" (p. 241), and finally of being either "incompetent or traitorous" (p. 344). This is grotesquely incorrect and unjust. Sir George Prevost no doubt committed some serious errors in his conduct of military affairs during the war, but he was neither a coward nor a traitor nor an imbecile, and the general policy of remaining on the defensive was dictated to him by Lord Bathurst with the approval of the Duke of Wellington.

The language applied by Mr. Hannay to the Americans is frequently violent, ill-judged and reckless. General Hull's army is described as "a cowardly Ohio rabble which had neither courage nor discipline, nor any other single quality which an army should possess" (p. 67), and again as "a mutinous mob" (p. 76). With reference to the action at Maguaga where they actually behaved very well, Mr. Hannay declares that "even Miller's threats of the bayonet had failed to drive the heroes of Tippecanoe against their enemies" (p. 68). There are allusions to "Yankee smartness," "Ohio rascality," and "stealing expeditions," which, to say the least, are in questionable taste.

Some minor errors should be noticed. Major-General Brock was not "Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada" as stated by Mr. Hannay (pp. 38 and 49). He was administrator of the government in the absence of Lieutenant-Governor Gore. Neither did he erect "a fort on the Island of St. Joseph" in the spring of 1812 (p. 38). That work had been constructed some fifteen or sixteen years before and was then reported to be "in bad repair and incapable of any defence." It was subsequently abandoned as a military post soon after the capture of Mackinac. The formation of a "cavalry brigade," mentioned on pages 48 and 49 should be a "car brigade" or company of artillery drivers. The British force engaged at Toussaint's Island on the St. Lawrence (16th Sept., 1812) was commanded by Major Heathcote and not by Lieut. FitzGibbon.

Lossing relates the following story to prove Captain Barclay's negligence through what he terms "social weakness—the inordinate love of public festivities."

"Captain Dobbins in his MS. notes on McKenzie's *Life of Commodore Perry* says that the citizens of Port Dover, a small village on Ryason's Creek, a little below Long Point in Canada, offered Commodore Barclay and his officers a public dinner. The invitation was accepted. While that dinner was being attended Perry was getting his vessels over the bar at Erie and thereby acquired power to successfully dispute the supremacy of Lake Erie with the British." (*Field Book of the War of 1812*, p. 515, note.)

Mr. Hannay offers the following version :

"The Americans noticed Barclay's lack of perseverance in the discharge of his duties and resolved to take advantage of it. There was a pretty widow of an officer of some rank at Amherstburg who was very anxious to get to Toronto. Captain Barclay offered her a passage down the lake in his ship and conveyed her to Port Dover and then escorted her to the residence of Dr. Rolph. Barclay was invited to a dinner there the following day and waited over to attend it. When he got back to Erie after an absence of more than three days from his post the American brigs were over the bar and the control of the lake had passed out of his hands" (p. 200).

The facts are, that on the 28th July, 1813, Captain Barclay was compelled to abandon the blockade of Erie by foul weather and to run over to Long Point. On the 30th he wrote to Gen. De Rottenburg that the Americans had "everything near ready for hauling their vessels over the bar—when that is done *we* must retire to Amherstburg," and added that "the moment the seamen arrived (from Lake Ontario) he would proceed to Gen. Procter, land the men of the 41st he has on board, and go immediately to Amherstburg to equip the *Detroit*." It is apparent that he had then abandoned all hope of keeping the enemy in port. After remaining at Port Dover until August 1st in the vain hope of being joined by the seamen expected he stood across the lake, found the American squadron had come out, and bore away for Amherstburg.

There are also numerous misprints of names. The most serious of these are "Holdcraft" for Holcroft (p. 48), "Roe" for Rowe (p. 80), "Nells" for Nelles (p. 89), "Rolette" for Rototte (p. 113), "Whingates" for Whinyates (p. 121), "Chervet" for Chewett (p. 155), "Battersly" for Battersby (p. 187), "Tarnall" for Yarnall (p. 208), "Scroos" for Servos (p. 247), "Handfield" for Handcock (p. 273), "Holloway" for Holtoway (p. 281), "Poham" for Popham and "Spilsburg" for Spilsbury (p. 283), "Rigby" for Ripley (p. 291), "Tomey" for Turney (p. 293), "McKee" for McRee (p. 298), "Perry" for Parry (p. 299), "Deumon" for Denman (p. 388), "Tigress"

for Somers (p. 317), "Champlain" for Champlin (p. 334), "Barnwell" for Burwell (p. 337), and "Murray" for Myers (p. 367). Major General Procter's name also is improperly written "Proctor" wherever it occurs.

E. CRUIKSHANK.

The Royal Navy; A History from the Earliest Times to the Present. By William Laird Clowes. London: Sampson, Low, Marston and Company, 1901. Vol. VI. Pp. xii, 592. (Chapter XLI, pp. 1-180.) *The War with the United States, 1812-1815.* By Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.

In his preface to this volume of the History of the Royal Navy, Mr. Clowes considers it but proper to explain that when Mr. Roosevelt undertook to write the chapter of the work for which he is personally responsible he was not President of the United States, but chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners for the city of New York, and that when he finally corrected the proof sheets he occupied the subordinate office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He further observes that Mr. Roosevelt in his earlier work, "The Naval War of 1812," published nearly twenty years ago when he was a very young man, "dealt with the struggle from an exclusively American point of view," but that his views have since been modified by the light of reflection and fuller knowledge. "He has now attacked the subject from the more purely critical side," Mr. Clowes writes, "and I do not hesitate to say that he has produced a piece of work which, while fair-minded and generous to a degree, is as remarkable for its analytical insight as for its impartial plain-speaking. He indicates very clearly why the United States beat Great Britain so frequently in the earlier actions of the war, and why, in spite of American successes, the great Republic, with a navy as it was then constituted and managed, could never hope for decisive victory."

This is high praise, and on the whole it seems well-deserved, although it is probable that a closer examination of the British official correspondence relating to the contest upon the lakes

might have convinced Mr. Roosevelt that the odds in favour of his countrymen were considerably greater than he has been disposed to admit. The influence of Captain Mahan's writings is apparent in the modification of some of the views expressed in the "History of the Naval War of 1812", but the summary of events now published is to a great extent a condensation of that book, mainly accomplished by the omission of nearly all the controversial matter and by eliminating unimportant details. Still, in many places, the phraseology is identical and the narrative has actually become more readable by compression. His manner is virile and straightforward. The desire to be just and truthful is evident on every page. The candour and general fairness of his work can best be appreciated by a comparison with the recent writings of Spears, Maclay, or Rawson.

Of the principal contests at sea in which the Americans were successful Mr. Roosevelt writes in the following manner :

"The conflicts which, at the time and afterwards, attracted the most attention were the first three frigate fights, all of which took place between the American 44's and the British 38's. In each case the American ship was markedly superior in force. The countrymen of each combatant tried on the one side to enhance the glory of the victory by minimizing the difference in force and on the other to explain away the defeat by exaggerating it. The Americans asserted, not merely in their histories, but even by resolutions in Congress, that the ships were practically equal in force, which a glance at the figures above will show to be an absurd untruth. The British, on the other hand, sought consolation in declaring that the American frigates were disguised line-of-battle ships" (p. 27).

It would seem however that he does not sufficiently emphasize the great advantage possessed by the American ships in the unusual stoutness of their sides and the fact that all their guns were fitted with excellent sights while those of the British had none.

Upon the hard-fought action between the *Chesapeake* and the *Shannon*, Mr. Roosevelt makes these sensible comments.

"It was a terrific punishing fight entered into on conditions that ensured the taking as well as the giving of very hard blows. Such a fight is not merely a test of pluck, it is a test above all others of training and discipline and of cool-headed readiness to repair injuries and take advantage of shifting opportunities. The heavy loss on board the *Shannon* did not confuse or terrify the thoroughly trained men, disciplined to place implicit reliance on their leaders . . . The victory was not in the slightest degree to be attributed to accident though it may have been slightly hastened by it. Trained skill and good discipline won as they had so often won before" (p. 84).

In the main Mr. Roosevelt's remarks upon the engagements on the lakes are equally frank and just. As to the operations on Lake Ontario in the summer of 1813 he observes :—

"On August 10th there occurred the one encounter in which either side can be said to have shown anything approaching to brilliancy ; and all the credit must be given to the British. Yeo after two days of cautious manœuvring finally made a night attack on Chauncey's squadron. Chauncey, partly owing to his own blunder and partly to the blunder of two of his schooners, the *Julia* and *Growler*, allowed the latter to be cut off, and they were both of them captured by Yeo who deserves great praise" (p. 114).

On Lake Erie the Americans won a decisive victory which Mr. Roosevelt frankly attributes to their overwhelming superiority of force, and there can be little doubt that this was even greater than he states.

"Barclay's squadron" he writes "was so inferior in force that he would not have been justified in risking action if it could have been avoided. But there was no alternative" (p. 120).

As to the conduct of the combatants in this battle he remarks :—

"Perry showed the most determined courage and great fertility in resource which enabled him not merely to destroy but also to annihilate his enemy ; and he deserved the credit he received. Both sides displayed the same dogged courage ; but on the whole Barclay and his captains unquestionably showed superior skill in the actual fighting. . . Barclay's dispositions were faultless ; and the British captains supported one another so that the disparity in damage done was not equal to the disparity in force" (p. 127).

Mr. Roosevelt gives much prominence to the battle on Lake Champlain, which he thinks reflected more credit on the Americans than any other during the war, but his treatment of it bears marks of haste. There is a very bad slip on page 134 where he places the British flagship *Confiance* under the command of the American captain Macdonough, and another on page 137 where he relates that half of the crew of the *Finch*, estimated at fifty men, were killed or wounded while a note by the editor on page 141 states that the actual loss of the *Finch* was only two men wounded. As a matter of fact the British squadron was very badly manned and was hurried into action before the *Confiance* was ready to engage. The American commander had an excellent defensive position of which he made the best possible use. Yet there is little reason to question Mr. Roosevelt's verdict that "Macdonough had performed a most notable feat" in defeating his assailants, whose very tenacity made their overthrow more complete.

Lieutenant Worsley's exploit in capturing the *Tigress* and *Scorpion* in Lake Huron is characterized as "an exceedingly creditable and plucky enterprise" while Captain Dobbs's successful attack upon the American schooners off Fort Erie is described as "reflecting the utmost credit on the victors" (p. 130).

The lesson drawn by Mr. Roosevelt from the naval events of this contest is of vital importance to all seafaring nations, and one that he never grows weary of urging upon the attention of his own people.

"There is unquestionably a great difference in fighting capacity, as there is a great difference in intelligence, between certain races. But there are a number of races, each of which is intelligent, each of which has the fighting edge. Among these races the victory in any contest will go to the man or the nation that has earned it by thorough preparation. This preparation was absolutely necessary in the days of sailing ships; but the need for it is even greater now, if it be intended to get full benefit from the delicate and complicated mechanism of the formidable war engines of the present day. The officers must spend many years and the men not a few in unwearied and intelligent training before they are fit to do all that is possible with themselves and their weapons. Those who do this, whether they be Americans or British, Frenchmen, Germans or Russians, will win the victory over those who do not" (p. 179).

A few minor errors in statement deserve notice. The crew of the *Detroit*, when that vessel was taken by the Americans in October, 1812, is said to have consisted of fifty-six men. It actually numbered only twenty-one of all ranks, including marines, but there were thirty-three unarmed boatmen as passengers on board, who ran below as soon as the ship was attacked, and took no part in its defence. The loss of the Americans amounted to fifteen killed and wounded, instead of only five (p. 118). The defences of Sackett's Harbour are much underrated in his account of the attack on that place (p. 113). The statement that "the officer who had ordered Newark to be destroyed had been courtmartialled for his conduct" (p. 143) is not correct. There are also a number of obvious misprints of names, such as "Irving" for Irvine and "Towsen" for Towson (p. 118), "Nattawagassa" for Nottawasaga (p. 128), "Raderhurst" for Radenhurst, and "Port Erie" for Fort Erie (p. 129), "Cally" for McCally (p. 130), "Stone" for Stovin (p. 131 *note*), and "Sorrel" for Sorel (pp. 130 and 132).

ERNEST CRUIKSHANK.

The *Selected Papers of the Canadian Military Institute** are valuable and not too well-known. In the issue for 1900 Lieut.-Col. E. Cruikshank, 44th Regiment, continues his *Record of the Services of Canadian Regiments in the War of 1812 (Part vi)*, dealing with the Canadian Voltigeurs. Like the preceding articles in the series, this is compiled from original documents, and is an excellent example of Colonel Cruikshank's industry, research and power in concise expression. The actions of Chateauguay and La Colle Mille are given in detail and allowed to tell their own story of the bravery, the ability and the resources of Lieut.-Col. de Salaberry and his heroic little band. The other regiments already treated of are the Royal Newfoundland Regiment (1893-94), the Glengarry Light Infantry (1894-95), the 104th Regiment (1895-96), the Provincial Cavalry (1896-97), the Incorporated Militia (1897-99). A timely and thoughtful paper by Major F. G. Stone, R.G.A., P.S.C., recently Officer Commanding Canadian Artillery, on *The Canadian Militia System and Its Applicability to Our Own Requirements at Home* is reprinted from the *United Service Magazine*. The strength and weakness of both the British and the Canadian systems are pointed out in a thoroughly practical spirit. The article deserves wider circulation.

Miss O'Reilly has written a short memoir of Lieut. Patrick McDonogh,† a gallant young Irish officer in the United States artillery, who was killed in the defence of Fort Erie in 1814, to serve as a preface to a small collection of letters which appear to possess sufficient historical interest to justify their publication.

* *Selected Papers from the Transactions of the Canadian Military Institute*, 1900, No. 10. Welland: The Tribune, 1901. Pp. 131.

† *One of Philadelphia's Soldiers in the War of 1812*. By Isabel M. O'Reilly. (Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia, September, 1901, vol. xii, pp. 294-321.)

Journal de M. Thomas Verchères de Boucherville. (The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal, Third Series, Vol. iii. Pp. ix, 167.)

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal publishes the hitherto unedited *Journal de M. Thomas Verchères de Boucherville*. The author was a member of the well-known Boucher family and his journal is divided into two parts; the first is mainly a record of a fur-trading trip to the Canadian North-west in 1803, the second an account of the author's part in the War of 1812. The Journal has been "touched up" by the present editor, but he has not designated the variations from the original. It is substantially, however, the original narrative, we are assured. The author adopted the name Verchères. He was a mere youth when he went to the North-west and stayed there but a short time. He describes vividly the drinking habits of the Indians and the vast quantities of ducks and other birds whose flight would sometimes darken the heavens for five minutes. Returning to his home he ultimately entered the trading house of M. Quetton St. George at Toronto and saw something of the Comte de Puisaye and other Frenchmen of high rank who settled in Canada after the French Revolution broke out. Having opened a house of his own at Amherstburg on the western frontier he was involved from the first in the events of the War of 1812.

The part of the Journal relating to his experiences during the war is both interesting and valuable. In nearly all points his narrative coincides with that of Major Richardson, another writer who was an eye-witness of the events he describes. M. Verchères was wounded at Mongonagon (Maguaga) and ascribes the repulse of the British and Indians to the fact that at the moment of victory a party of the 41st Regiment mistook the bugle call "charge bayonet" for the "retire." This fact is not related by any other writer. The Indian Tecumseh receives curious praise for his gentlemanly demeanour at dinner—a pistol was on each side of his plate and a large knife in front of him during the meal (p. 124.) The retreat to Moraviantown,

and the battle where Tecumseh fell are described. The incidents that marked the retreat to Burlington Heights after the battle have not been so carefully related by any one else.

Some errors are noticeable. On page 121 he tells us that the *Queen Charlotte* and the *St. Laurent* were armed with the guns of Fort Amherstburg. There was no vessel in Captain Barclay's fleet called the *St. Laurent*. The reference should be to the *Detroit*, which was launched a few days before. There was a vessel named the *Lawrence* in Perry's fleet. On page 126 he says he witnessed the burning and destruction of Detroit on the 3rd of October, but the subsequent narrative shows that this date is wrong. In a note on page 127 the editor has quoted Mr. H. J. Morgan's book for some facts regarding General Procter. Nearly every writer on the war has confounded two persons who served in Canada during the War of 1812—Major-General Henry Procter, whose career in Canada ended after his defeat on October 5th, 1813, and Lieut.-General Henry Adolphus Proctor, C.B., who was a Major in the 82nd Regiment in 1814. The former came to Canada and joined the 41st Regiment as Lieut.-Colonel in 1802, and died at Bath, England, in 1822, aged 59. The latter came to Canada with the 82nd Regiment in July, 1814, and died in Montgomeryshire, Wales, on May 13th, 1859, aged 74.

Captain Hay* accompanied the Earl of Dalhousie to Nova Scotia as an *aide de camp*, when he assumed the office of Lieutenant-Governor of that province in 1817, and continued upon his staff for six years. The person who impressed him most during his residence in Canada was that sturdy pioneer, Philemon Wright, with whom he spent a week at his thriving settlement on the Ottawa.

"When we visited him in 1820 we found him in an excellent brick house, neatly laid garden and farm containing three thousand acres of cleared land, some thousand head of cattle, horses and pigs, the breeds all imported from England by himself. The grounds about the falls, above and below, were

**Reminiscences under Wellington, 1808-1815*. By Captain William Hay, C.B. Edited by his daughter, Mrs. S. C. I. Wood. London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., Ltd., 1901. Pp. viii, 312.

covered with stores and houses for labourers; mills of different kinds with the best machinery for cutting timber, grinding corn, etc., etc. . . . He was at the time I speak of nearly eighty years old, a healthy, active, little old man with hair as white as snow, and a quick grey eye, but extraordinary to say, he had never thought of procuring a grant of the land he had so unceremoniously invested himself with until it was given him by Lord Dalhousie and the Council at that time in Quebec, and forming the Government of the Province. With all his great property he told me that he had no money, and that his business was carried on entirely by barter " (pp. 281-3).

Report on Canadian Archives, 1899. By Douglas Brymner, LL.D., F.R.S.C., Archivist. Ottawa: S. E. Dawson, Queen's Printer, 1900. Pp. xxxvi, 72, 581-713, 331-390.

Supplement to Dr. Brymner's Report on Canadian Archives, 1899. By Edouard Richard. Ottawa: S. E. Dawson, Queen's Printer, 1901. Pp. 548.

Report on Canadian Archives, 1900. By Douglas Brymner, LL.D., F.R.S.C., Archivist. Ottawa: S. E. Dawson, Queen's Printer, 1901. Pp. xxxvii, 70, 715-912, 391-540.

Three volumes of Archives Reports have appeared within the past year as compensation for none during 1900. The regular report for 1899 contains calendars of the state papers relating to Upper and Lower Canada for the period from 1829 to 1831. During this period the growing bitterness of party feeling in both provinces, and especially in Lower Canada, is amply evidenced in the state papers of the time. The agitation in the colonies was evidently encouraged by the reform measures being then advocated, and, in some important cases, such as the Reform Act, being successfully carried in Britain. These papers also include much interesting material bearing on the subject of emigration and the efforts then being made to unload the paupers of the mother country upon the North American colonies, from the effects of which Canada has not yet recovered. However, much good blood was also added to the Canadian population during this period, chiefly through the exertions of the Canada Company and a number of private individuals in western portions of Upper Canada. But the land system continued to blight most of the efforts at settlement throughout British North America, and finally turned the most

valuable portion of the stream of voluntary British emigration to the United States. Two series of selected documents are given in full, dealing with the important questions of the Clergy Reserves and the condition of education in the Canadas. There is also a general report on the civil and other establishments of Upper Canada, sent by Sir John Colborne in 1831.

The report for 1900 continues the calendars of state papers down to 1835. In these may be traced the continued development of the various important questions already noticed. The growing friction between the popular element in Lower Canada and the radical element in Upper Canada, on the one hand, and the defenders of prerogative and privilege on the other, is now beginning to assume dangerous proportions, while the home Government looks on, through changing Colonial Secretaries, in helpless paralysis. The radical element in the British House of Commons, having now more leisure for colonial affairs, maintained a vigorous advocacy of the claims of the popular parties in the Canadas. Their repeated calls for information led to the publication of numerous blue books containing many of the more important state papers relating to Canada. Thus there is already available in printed form much of the material embodied in the collections of the Archives, covering the later twenties and the whole of the thirties, especially the period of crisis from 1837 to 1841. After the union of the provinces the number and importance of the British state papers relating to Canada steadily diminish, the centre of interest being transferred to the Canadian legislative papers, which also embody most of the others. However, in the period covered by these reports the volumes in the Archives contain much more than was ever published, and continue to be of great value in enabling us to fill in gaps which would otherwise remain void. In the report for 1900 there are published in full selected reports and other papers on emigration, as also a further series on the subject of education. The question of higher education was a vital subject in Upper Canada at this period. As a supplement to the report of 1899 we have a volume recording the researches of Mr. E. Richard

among the French Archives in Paris. His report indicates that he has discovered much additional material relating to the French *régime* in Canada. He urges that these papers be copied and added to the stores of similar records already in the Archives at Ottawa. The greater part of the volume is occupied by a summary or calendar of the Collection Moreau St. Mery, and various series of papers relating to Canada, among other colonies. Many of these papers are evidently of great interest and value, and all of them of at least sufficient interest to justify the moderate outlay required to have them copied and added to the already important collections on the French period.

The Legend of Marcus Whitman. By Edward G. Bourne. (The American Historical Review, January, 1901, pp. 276-300.)

Essays in Historical Criticism. By Edward G. Bourne. New York : Charles Scribner's Sons ; London : Edward Arnold, 1901. Pp. xii, 304. (*The Legend of Marcus Whitman*, pp. 1-112.)

Marcus Whitman : A Discussion of Professor Bourne's Paper. By William I. Marshall. (The Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the year 1900, Volume I, pp. 219-256.)

Marcus Whitman and the Early Days of Oregon. By William A. Mowry. New York, Boston, Chicago : Silver, Burdett and Company, 1901. Pp. xvi, 342.

How Oregon was Saved to the United States ; or, Facts about Marcus Whitman, M.D. By Prof. Henry W. Parker, D.D. (The Homiletic Review, July, 1901, pp. 21-30.)

The paper read by Professor Bourne on the "Legend of Marcus Whitman" at the meeting of the American Historical Association in December, 1900, and published in the American Historical Review for January, 1901, is an admirable example of destructive criticism, which proves how readily an utterly baseless tradition may spring up and flourish and ultimately be accepted as an historical fact within the memory of a single generation.

Dr. Marcus Whitman, it may be necessary to state, was a missionary-physician in the service of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, who was stationed in the year 1842 at Waiilatpu, near the Hudson's Bay Company's post of Walla Walla in Oregon. In September of that year he was deputed by the Oregon mission, as it stands written in the record, "to visit the United States as soon as practicable to confer with the committee of the A.B.C.F.M. in regard to the interests of this mission." He set out on horseback upon his overland journey on 3rd October, 1841, and arrived at Westport in Missouri, some 300 miles west of St. Louis, on 15th February, 1843, whence he made his way to Boston by 30th March, 1843. Such a journey was doubtless fatiguing, and might be attended with some personal risk from accidents of weather and a possibility of meeting hostile Indians, but with the exception that he was slightly frostbitten it does not appear that Dr. Whitman had any remarkable adventure on the way. He returned to Oregon and was killed by the Indians in November, 1847.

There is nothing to show that he ever intimated that his journey was undertaken for any other purpose than that stated in the records of the mission. Not until he had been dead for seventeen years was it affirmed by anyone that his motive had been not so much zeal for Christianity and the interests of the Oregon mission as devotion to the territorial claims of the United States, and that his efforts alone had prevented the "Oregon country" from becoming a British province. The Americans are an intensely sentimental people and prone to "violent and unrestrained enthusiasms." It is always easy to excite among them a genuine interest in any person who is supposed to have done something that is picturesquely patriotic. The fabrication proved attractive and instantly became the subject of an active and systematic propaganda. It found its way first into the local newspapers, next into the histories of the state, then into school histories of the United States, and finally was enshrined in the new American edition of the Ency-

THE LEGEND OF MARCUS WHITMAN

the annual college named in honour of Whitman
at Whitman, Wash. The American Board of Com-
mercial Foreign Missions adopted the legend and "ap-
pointed its ablest men to recommend special
addresses on the fiftieth anniversary of Whit-
man's death. Discourses were heard all over
the country." It was soon triumphantly an-
nounced to interested hearers and readers
in all New England where there
was a *Bourne, Essays*, p. 52, note. Still
Whitman was usually placed among the immortals
in the "Hall of Fame" in New York
with the greatest Americans. As Professor
Bourne will be sought in vain for a more
definitive word after death."

Although by no means exhaustive, investi-
gation of the preparation of his paper Mr. Bourne
concluded that the accepted version of Whit-
man's life is untrue.

For explanatory details the story of how Marcus
Whitman was "discovered" is not only without trustworthy con-
firmation but is irreconcilable with well-established facts. No
evidence has ever been found in the contemporary discussion
of the case first emerges over twenty years after the
death of Whitman's death, and its conception of the Oregon
mission was handed down by tradition in an isolated and
unreliable type has winnowed out some of the
most important facts more is needed to substantiate a narra-
tive of the events." (*American Hist. Rev.*, pp. 277-8.)

Mr. Bourne reached him to form this opinion cer-
tainly long enough to convince anybody open to con-
sideration who had made an independent inquiry
into the matter. He pointed out the great temp-
tation to the adoption of the story to support
the cause of the mission for the destruction of the
"Whitman massacre" (p. 227).

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shall was dubbed the "Chicago Mephistopheles of this matter," and the taunt was flung at Mr. Bourne that "youthful enthusiasm over his supposed find of a mine of mock-gold had carried him away" (*Homiletic Review*, p. 30). Mr. Mowry's book followed in which the unquestionably fabulous details are abandoned, while his belief in the essential truth of the story is affirmed.

In consequence of this, Professor Bourne has returned to the inquiry and in the light of fuller knowledge of the subject has re-written and much expanded his original article. He has subjected the legend to a more vigorous criticism than before and absolutely demonstrates that it is unhistorical and unworthy of belief.

"There was no political crisis in Oregon affairs in 1842-3, either in Oregon to give occasion to Whitman's ride, or in Washington to render his arrival and information important. There is no reason to suppose that the course of events in Oregon or in Washington would not have gone on just as they did if Whitman had stayed in Waiilatpu" (*Essays*, p. 99).

Such is Mr. Bourne's final judgment. But the special value of his laborious research is the demonstration that such an absurd story could have been fabricated and so widely believed as "actually to displace the truth in a few years in an age abounding in documents."

ERNEST CRUIKSHANK.

Mr. John A. Cooper, in a well-printed pamphlet* of seventy pages, brings together much timely and useful information concerning Canada under Victoria. In the brief introduction there is an estimate of Her Majesty's public and private character. Of the four chapters comprising the book, the first is an admirable survey of the evolution of the colonial idea which has at last found expression in such phrases as "the Imperial Policy" and "Greater Britain." A complete list of the Colonial Secretaries of the reign is given, from the weak and inert Charles Grant, Lord Glenelg, to the vigorous Joseph Chamberlain, who has added such prestige to his department that no second-rate man

**Canada under Victoria*. By John A. Cooper. Being four chapters contributed to a Volume, entitled "Queen Victoria," published by the World Publishing Co., Guelph, and now reprinted for private circulation. Toronto, 1901. Pp. 70.

clopædia Britannica. A college named in honour of Whitman was founded at Walla Walla. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions adopted the legend and "appointed a committee of their ablest men to recommend special services in the churches on the fiftieth anniversary of Whitman's death, and many eloquent discourses were heard all over the east and middle west." It was soon triumphantly announced that "there are 10,000 interested hearers and readers of the Whitman story to-day in all New England where there were ten five years ago." (Bourne, *Essays*, p. 52, note.) Still later Dr. Whitman was formally placed among the immortals by being voted a niche in the "Hall of Fame" in New York University as one of the fifty greatest Americans. As Professor Bourne remarks, "History will be sought in vain for a more extraordinary growth of fame after death."

After a careful, although by no means exhaustive, investigation, at the date of the preparation of his paper Mr. Bourne arrived at the conclusion that the accepted version of Whitman's journey was absolutely untrue.

"In both the essentials and the explanatory details the story of how Marcus Whitman saved Oregon is fictitious. It is not only without trustworthy contemporary evidence, but is irreconcilable with well-established facts. No traces of knowledge of it have ever been found in the contemporary discussion of the Oregon question. The story first emerges over twenty years after the events and seventeen after Whitman's death, and its conception of the Oregon policy of the government is that handed down by tradition in an isolated and remote community. Criticism of a simple type has winnowed out some of the crudest conceptions, unconscious that more is needed to substantiate a narrative than to sift out its impossibilities." (American Hist. Rev., pp. 277-8.)

The evidence which induced him to form this opinion certainly seemed strong enough to convince anybody open to conviction. Mr. Marshall, who had made an independent inquiry into the facts with the same result, pointed out the great temptation that existed for the fabrication of the story to support "an extravagant claim of \$40,000 for the destruction of the missions at the time of the Whitman massacre" (p. 227).

But it is much easier to create a legend than to destroy belief in one. The publication of Professor Bourne's paper provoked bitter rejoinders from believers in the story. Mr. Mar-

shall was dubbed the "Chicago Mephistopheles of this matter," and the taunt was flung at Mr. Bourne that "youthful enthusiasm over his supposed find of a mine of mock-gold had carried him away" (*Homiletic Review*, p. 30). Mr. Mowry's book followed in which the unquestionably fabulous details are abandoned, while his belief in the essential truth of the story is affirmed.

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can administer it in the future. One error occurs in the list: Lord Glenelg was succeeded by the Marquess of Normanby (not by Lord John Russell) in February, 1839, and the Marquess of Normanby in August, 1839, exchanged departments with Lord John Russell, the Home Secretary, who became the third Colonial Secretary (August, 1839—August 30, 1841) of the reign. Chapter ii is an able review of the radical changes that the vice-regal office has undergone. It was not until October 5, 1878 (not 1877), that the office of Governor-General was permanently constituted by Letters-patent under the Great Seal. The constitution of the Governor's office, as Mr. Cooper clearly sets forth, is the corollary of the development that marks the notion of "colony" during the past sixty years. The Prince of Wales' visit to Canada in 1860 is the subject of the third chapter; and in the closing chapter we have a concise and comprehensive review of the progress of Canada since 1837. The growth of the control of public finances, the development of railway and canal systems, the evolution of postal and banking facilities, the progress of shipping, manufactures and mines, all receive notice; and the array of statistics is fair evidence of Mr. Cooper's industry. On page 54 it is implied that the Navigation Laws were repealed in 1847; this must be merely a slip, for the correct date is given on page 13.

American Diplomatic Questions. By John J. Henderson, Jr.
New York: The Macmillan Company, 1901. Pp. 529.

The first and the last sections of this volume deal with issues which have existed, and in a measure continue to exist, between the United States and the Dominion of Canada. The Bering Sea fishery and the East coast fisheries are the only questions taken up by the author, although there have been others, if not as important, at least more dangerous than these contentions between the two peoples. The Bering Sea disputes are, it is true, not peculiarly issues between Canada and the United States, although the seal fisheries of British Columbia were of considerable value. On the other hand, the fisheries on the Atlantic

coast have always formed a direct issue between them practically to the exclusion of all other powers. One could not wish a better or more impartial account than Mr. Henderson gives of the rise and progress of this controversy. He has laid bare the economic conditions which lie behind the recurring controversy. The issue from the beginning has arisen from the United States' habit of "giving too little and asking too much"; and the development of the question has been accompanied by a gradual retreat of the Americans from the extreme positions taken at the outset. It was claimed in 1783 that the Americans had an inherent right to the continued enjoyment of fishery rights in Canadian waters quite irrespective of territorial changes; and this contention was publicly maintained even after the convention of 1818, and may still have some influence. Since 1818 the question at issue has been comparatively simple although apparently insoluble: what compensation should be given for the privileges requested? No permanent agreement on such a question is perhaps possible. Canada would probably have at all times regarded the admission of fish free to the American market as a sufficient equivalent; but the New England fishermen claimed that compensation should be given at the national expense and not at the expense of the fishermen. At times the disputes have been almost forgotten, as they practically are at present. The erratic habits of the cod and the mackerel and the herring have many times changed the course of history; and the fact that since 1886 mackerel have practically abandoned the Gulf, and changes in methods and improvements in transport and storage have for the present relegated the dispute to the background. The questions, however, are not settled and may readily again become a practical issue.

Sir John Macdonald's speech* in February, 1865, introducing a resolution into the Canadian Parliament favourable to Confederation was worthy of reprinting. He indulged in no

* *Sir John Macdonald and Confederation*. (The Canadian Magazine, July, 1901, pp. 223-234.)

bombastic visions of the future, but showed that Confederation was the only alternative to a separation of Upper and Lower Canada. He avows his own preference for one strong Parliament as compared with a federal system. He makes the claim, however, that the union between England and Scotland is really federal because legislation affecting the laws of Scotland must be approved of by a majority of her representatives.

M. Henri Lorin, the author of the best book on Frontenac yet written, is always well informed. His illustrated article on Canada* shows that he knows the country and has kept abreast of recent movements. He gives a lucid sketch of the constitution and of political parties, and ends with a discussion of present day problems. His estimate of the effect of the preferential tariff is acute :

“Notons en fin que, par la préférence, le Canada s'est constitué en puissance douanière souveraine : l'Angleterre, pour jouir seule de cette faveur a dû dénoncer d'anciens traités avec la Belgique et l'Allemagne, parce qu'ils stipulaient que ces pays seraient traités dans les colonies anglaises comme la métropole elle-même ; par voie de conséquence, l'Allemagne a soumis les produits canadiens aux droits très élevés de son tarif général et c'est au Canada, s'il veut améliorer ces relations, à négocier directement avec l'Allemagne, puisque l'Angleterre est hors de cause. Et voilà comment, avec une responsabilité nouvelle, une liberté nouvelle aussi sort d'une manifestation dite impérialiste.”

French writers when they discuss Canadian affairs frequently reveal refreshing impartiality and insight. M. André Siegfried shows these qualities in his article, *La Politique canadienne et la victoire du Ministère Laurier*.† He makes the usual complaint that Frenchmen know nothing about Canada, where dwell some two million people of French descent. He discusses the basis of parties in Canada, and comes to the conclusion that while not seemingly racial it is really so ; in the last election the French of Quebec stood by their countryman, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, while the English in Ontario proved hostile to him. M. Siegfried is aware of the paradox which this involves ; that

* *Canada (1896-1900)*. Par Henri Lorin. (Revue Universelle, August, 1901, pp. 802-806.)

† *La Politique canadienne et la victoire du Ministère Laurier*. Par André Siegfried. (Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales, 1st February, 1901, pp. 147-156.)

Sir Wilfrid, while returned to power as the champion of the French, is the colonial leader of Anglo-Saxon imperialism. He has some good things to say of the differing types of political speaking in Ontario and Quebec. In Quebec :

"Pour la moindre affaire de village, il faut invoquer les plus grands principes, et faire appel aux plus glorieux souvenirs, comme de vrais Français ; alors, les Canadiens enthousiasmés féliciteront l'orateur et voteront pour lui."

Among the English, on the other hand :

"Il faut parler affaires ou chatouiller l'orgueil anglo-saxon. L'impérialisme, la supériorité des Anglais, leur droit sacré à la conquête du monde, sont les thèmes perpétuels de discours, assez ordinaires, toujours les mêmes mais toujours écoutés et applaudis."

M. Siegfried is surprised at the rigour of party discipline in Canada, combined with the slight differences in policy which parties often represent.

Department of Militia and Defence for the Dominion of Canada. Supplementary Report : Organization, Equipment, Despatch and Service of the Canadian Contingents during the war in South Africa, 1899-1900. Ottawa : S. E. Dawson, 1901. Pp. 192.

The Minister of Militia has published the official correspondence relating to the organization and services of the several Canadian contingents in the South African war. The reports of the respective commanding officers are unusually comprehensive and full of interest. Colonel Otter's general report alone occupies no less than thirty pages of this volume, Colonel Lesard's twenty, Colonel Steele's sixteen, and Colonel Evans's eight. Colonel Otter furnishes, in addition to this, three special reports on the actions at Paardeberg, fought on the 18th, 20th and 27th February, 1900, each of which is illustrated by a large topographical sketch, and reports on the engagements at Israel's Poort and Doornkop, the latter likewise accompanied by a sketch. The total loss of the first contingent is officially stated at 39 killed and 123 wounded, out of an aggregate strength of 1039, of whom it is probable that not more than 800 were actually under fire at any time. This alone is sufficient testimony to the character of its service. Twenty-eight died of disease and one man was killed by accident.

In spite of the care which is supposed to have been exercised in selecting the men, the battalion seems to have been ill-prepared to take the field. Col. Otter remarks on this point :

"With the exception of the permanent corps and a few others, none had much idea of duties, interior economy or discipline. In drill there were many well qualified but I was astonished to find a very large number of the men ignorant of the first principles. . . . Of the physique and high intelligence of all ranks, I could not but form the highest opinion, and it was in a great measure due to these qualities that ultimate success accrued." (p. 11).

The rapid diminution of the corps after the campaign began from other causes besides actual loss in action is significant of the danger of sending unseasoned troops upon active service. It marched from Graspan on the 13th of February, 1900, with an effective strength of 896 of all ranks. What had become of the remaining 143 officers and men is not stated. The first day's march was only twelve miles, yet the loss from straggling exceeded fifty. When it entered Bloemfontein on March 15th, it was reduced to 740 effective officers and men. On April 20th the battalion marched from Bloemfontein with only 611 effectives, leaving upwards of 150 men behind who were considered "unable to stand the fatigue of marching," and on June 5th it entered Pretoria with its effective strength reduced to 438 of all ranks although the loss in action was only twenty-three.

Not less startling is the consumption of horses by the mounted troops. The Royal Canadian Dragoons took with them 375 horses of which only 18 lasted until the end of the campaign. Forty died at sea, 194 died of exhaustion or were killed in action or destroyed, 123 were rendered unfit for duty and left behind. The horses of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, however, made a much better record, and Colonel Evans holds the opinion that if they had been allowed a month's rest after arriving at Cape Town, three-fourths of them would have been serviceable to the last.

ERNEST CRUIKSHANK.

The latest volume of the *Bulletin des Recherches Historiques** contains much valuable and interesting information upon the

**Bulletin des Recherches Historiques*. Lévis : Pierre-Georges Roy, 1901.

early history of the province of Quebec. There are noteworthy articles on Gilles Hocquart, C. de Beauharnais, Adam Mabane, Jean Talon, C.F.L.V. de Beaujeu and James Cuthbert. Among the contributors may be noticed the well-known names of A. D. De Celles, Benjamin Sulte, Abbé Gosselin, Abbé H. R. Casgrain, P. B. Casgrain, N. E. Dionne, Regis Roy and the editor. Among the documents printed in this volume one of the most interesting in an historic sense is a letter from H. W. Ryland, secretary to Sir James Craig, to Hon. G. E. Taschereau, dated 14th June, 1808, requesting the dismissal of Mr. T. Taschereau from his employment as Deputy in his office as Grand Voyer of the District of Quebec.

"His Excellency commands me to add that he is induced to take this step because he has good ground for considering Mr. T. Taschereau as one of the proprietors of a seditious and libellous publication that is disseminated through the Province with great industry and which is expressly calculated to vilify His Majesty's Government and to create a spirit of discontent and dissatisfaction among his subjects" (p. 335).

Another document of much interest is a letter, addressed by Col. L. de Salaberry, father of the victor of Chateauguay to Sir George Prevost on the eve of his departure for England in 1815 which undoubtedly voiced the sentiments of many French Canadians at that time.

"Sir George, vous partez pour vous justifier. Quoi ! une justification de vous ! Qui pouvait s'y attendre ! Mais s'il en faut une, la voici d'un mot : *Le Canada est encore à l'Angleterre*. Cela répond à tout. De résultat est tout, il est frappant, il est grand . . . Oui, les Canadiens sont encore à l'Angleterre, mais n'y seraient sans un effort persévérant de prudence, d'activité, de patience courageuse, et d'habileté consommée dans un commandement et un genre de guerre aussi difficiles dont la conduite exige un art tout particulier" (pp. 79-80).

Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Sidney Lee. Supplement. Volumes i-iii. (Abbott-Woodward). London : Smith, Elder & Co., 1901.

Of the one thousand memoirs in these three volumes, two hundred are the biographies of personages overlooked in previous volumes. The other names are of those who died too late to be included in the substantive Dictionary as it was running its alphabetic sequence. Accordingly, in its totality, the Dictionary is supposed to present a complete biographical record of British, Irish and colonial achievement down to the death of

Queen Victoria, January 22nd, 1901. Mr. George Smith, the publisher, to whose energy and initiative this monumental work owes its existence, died on April 6th, 1901, and very properly his biography is included, being prefixed to the first volume.

The articles of Canadian interest are perhaps more numerous than in any other year's issue. The "Fathers of Confederation" are represented by the names of Sir Adams G. Archibald (1814-1892), Hon. George Brown (1818-80), Sir Alexander Campbell (1822-1892), Sir Alexander T. Galt (1817-1893), and Hon. Peter Mitchell (1824-1899); while from the lives of four brilliant men, French in race, such as Sir Louis H. Lafontaine (1807-1864), Sir Antoine A. Dorion (1818-1891), Hon. Honoré Mercier (1840-1894), and Sir J. Adolphe Chapleau (1840-1898), a century's development of French-Canadian politics could be reconstructed. There is an appreciative biography of Sir J. J. C. Abbott (1821-1893), the third premier of Canada.

Sir Archibald Acheson, second Earl of Gosford (1776-1849), will be remembered for his efforts as Governor-in-Chief of British America (Newfoundland excepted) and Governor of Lower Canada (23rd Aug., 1835—14th Nov., 1837), to conciliate the chiefs of the Lower Canadian rebellion. In Vol. I it is stated that "he became a royal commissioner with Sir George Grey and Sir George Gipps, to examine locally into the condition of Lower Canada." The writer has evidently confused Sir George Grey (1812-1898), the illustrious explorer and governor of South Australia, with the less distinguished Sir Charles Grey, G.C.H., who was born in 1785, served on the commission of "the three G's" in Canada, and was governor of Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad and St. Lucia (1841-1846).

Grant Allen (1848-1899), the distinguished Canadian novelist and naturalist, is the subject of a two-page memoir. Sir Thomas Dickson Archibald (1817-1876) is not to be confused with his cousin, Senator Thomas Dickson Archibald. Sir Thomas, born at Truro, N.S., was the sixth son of Samuel George Williams Archibald, the Attorney-General of Nova Scotia (1831-41). Sir Alexander Armstrong (1818-1899) was surgeon on the Queen's

yacht when she visited Ireland in 1849. He accompanied (Sir) Robert J. Le M. McClure in the *Investigator* in the famous voyage that solved the problem of the north-west passage, and he served in 1856 as surgeon on the *Cornwallis* on the North American station.

The memoir of Sir Charles Bagot (1781-1843) recalls the career of a distinguished diplomatist, who as ambassador at Washington had improved the tone of American sentiment towards Canada and performed kind offices for the growing colony a generation before. he established responsible government in Canada. One or two errors, however, occur in the article : thirty (not thirty-two) Acts were passed at the second session of the first union Parliament ; the House at that time consisted of eighty-four (not eighty-eight) members. The comprehensive sketch of Robert Baldwin (1804-1858) is really a concise history of the stirring times in which he lived. R. M. Ballantyne (1825-1894), a nephew of the Ballantynes so closely and so fatally associated with Sir Walter Scott, is well-known as a writer of boys' stories, dealing with adventure in every part of the world. "Hudson's Bay," his first work, based on a diary he kept while in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Co., was published in 1848. Robert Brown (1842-1895) was botanist to several exploring expeditions in western Canada ; his name is perpetuated in Mount Brown and in Brown's river. Sir George Burns (1795-1890) will be remembered in Canada as an associate of Sir Samuel Cunard and Robert Napier in founding the Cunard line of steamships. Colonel John By (1781-1836), after whom Bytown (now Ottawa) was named, was the engineer of the Rideau canal, constructed by the British Government as a secure military highway. With him was associated Colonel Basil Jackson (1791-1889), a veteran of Waterloo.

Sir William M. G. Colebrooke (1787-1870) was lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick (26th March, 1841—27th Nov., 1847) during the Maine boundary disputes. Sir John William Dawson (1820-1899) is noticed elsewhere in this volume. General Hugh Debbeig (1731-1810), of the Royal Engineers, saw much

active service in America between 1758 and 1775. A man after Wolfe's own heart, he was almost indispensable at the attack of Quebec under Wolfe and at its defence under Murray ; he figures in West's "Death of Wolfe." Brigadier-General John Forbes (1710-1759), who commanded the expedition that made the English masters of the Ohio valley, and first associated the name of Pitt with the forks of the Ohio, was not destined long to survive his brilliant achievement, and died at Philadelphia on March 10 (not 11), 1759. No monument in his native land or in the land he helped to win exists to his memory. Horatio Hale (1817-1896), the Canadian anthropologist, lived at Clinton, Ont., for forty years. He was the author of "The Iroquois Book of Rites," in which he gave to the world his important discovery—two Indian manuscripts, the only literary American-Indian works extant. George Augustus, Viscount Howe (1725-1758), whose untimely death in a preliminary skirmish at Trout Brook near Ticonderoga was mourned by the whole army, was a brother of the two Howes that were the English naval and military leaders in the Revolutionary war in America. The name of the versatile and active Sir Edward Augustus Inglefield (1828-1894), Arctic navigator, collector of old Venetian glass, marine painter, author and inventor, is inseparably connected with the Franklin search expeditions. William Coutts Keppel, seventh Earl of Albemarle and Viscount Bury, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Canada in 1854, married on Nov. 15th, 1855, at Dundurn (not Dundrum), near Hamilton, Sophia Mary, second daughter of Sir Allan N. MacNab.

The varied activities of Dr. William Kingsford (1819-1898) as soldier, engineer, surveyor, civil servant, and historian of Canada, are recorded in a three-column memoir. Sir Patrick MacDougall (1819-1894) was in two capacities a valuable and efficient officer in Canada. As adjutant-general of the Canadian militia during the Fenian raid of 1866 he "laid the foundation in Canada of a military system, inexpensive, unoppressive and efficient." He published numerous works on military

subjects ; and from 1877 to 1883 was in command in North America. Sir Daniel Lysons (1816-1898) served in Canada on two important occasions. As deputy-assistant-quartermaster-general on the staff of Sir Charles Gore, he was present at St. Denis and St. Eustache in the Lower Canadian rebellion of 1837. In 1861 he was again sent to Canada, in connection with the *Trent* affair. His "Early Reminiscences" is a vivid picture of Canadian life. The eminent services to Canada of Sir Charles Stanley, fourth Viscount, first Baron Monck (1819-1894), and first governor-general of the Dominion of Canada, are fully recognized in the brief memoir. Patient and firm, Monck was the worthy predecessor of a long line of statesman-like governors-general. Arthur Palmer (1841-1897), the distinguished classical scholar, was "born at Gwelf (sic), Ont.," being the sixth son of the Ven. Arthur Palmer, Archdeacon of Toronto. He became Professor of Latin at his *alma mater*, Trinity College, Dublin, and made many permanent and valuable contributions to the literature of the ancient classics.

Sir George Smyth Baden-Powell (1847-1898) visited Canada in 1885 and helped to organize communication between England and Japan through Canada, thus reducing the time of the journey from forty-two to twenty-two days. He assisted in the investigation of the Bering Sea dispute. Special recognition is due to him in this Review, for he acted as secretary of an English committee which assisted to restore the University of Toronto Library after the disastrous fire of 1890. Sir William Cleaver Robinson (1834-1897), younger brother of Sir Hercules Robinson, first Baron Rosmead, and the nephew of Sir Bryan Robinson, a judge of Newfoundland, was governor of Prince Edward Island (1870-1873) and by his judicious counsels assisted in bringing about its union with the Dominion in July, 1873. Henry Russell (1812-1900), the composer and vocalist, spent several years in Canada "giving one-man entertainments." He is the almost-forgotten composer of such old favourites as "Cheer, boys, cheer," "A Life on the Ocean Wave," "O Woodman, Spare that Tree," and "There's a Good Time Coming,

Boys." William James Early Bennett (1804-1886), the ritualistic divine, and Sir Frederick Napier Broome (1842-96), governor of Barbadoes, were both natives of Canada.

Among the many military officers who served in Canada we note Wm. Cuthbertson Holloway (1787-1850), commanding Royal Engineers (1843-1849); Sir George Hoste (1786-1845), colonel of Royal Engineers, sent in 1825 on very particular service to Canada; General Sir Gerald Graham (1831-1899) for three years (from May, 1866) commanding Royal Engineers at Montreal, who was to win fame in the Soudan, and thrice to receive the thanks of the British Parliament; Sir Henry Havelock-Allan (1830-1897), son of the great Havelock, who was assistant quartermaster-general of Canada, and whose melancholy death in India is not yet forgotten. Thomas Wright Blakiston (1832-1891), explorer and ornithologist, the author of "Birds of British North America," accompanied the Palliser expedition. The tact and diplomacy of Admiral Sir Geoffrey Thomas Hornby (1825-1895) allayed the bitter local feeling over the question of the San Juan boundary and averted bloodshed, if not war.

While the reader of these volumes is filled with admiration of the fine letter-press and the marvellous conciseness attained, he must recognize the great difficulty of securing absolute correctness. A startling error occurs in the article on Emma Marshall (1830-1899) where it is said that she began with the poet Longfellow "a correspondence that lasted till her death." Frequently also, perhaps as a result of "eschewing sentiment," the biographies are discovered to be cast in the same form and phraseology. However, these are minor points: and no student of Canadian history can know this magnificent dictionary of biography without longing to lay the foundation at least of a similar work, that shall commemorate and preserve to succeeding generations men who have made and are making the new nation that has risen in the western hemisphere.

JOHN STEWART CARSTAIRS.

The short paper in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada on the careers of Robert Rogers, commander of Rogers' Rangers, and of his brother Colonel James Rogers* is by a great-grandson of the latter. James Rogers was a captain in Rogers' Rangers and took part in the expeditions that resulted in the capture of Louisbourg, of Quebec, and of Montreal. After 1763, he settled in what is now the State of Vermont. When the Revolutionary war broke out James Rogers took the loyalist side and was gazetted major in the King's Rangers, a corps recently recruited by his brother Robert. After the peace he came to Upper Canada and selected Fredericksburg township for himself and followers. David McGregor Rogers, his son, was for 24 years a member of the legislative assembly of Upper Canada. The career of Robert Rogers is more briefly noticed. The paper is well written and contains many references to documentary authorities. A much longer account of those two celebrated partisan officers and the part they played during the two longest wars in America would be a valuable contribution to Canadian history. Nearly all the material for such a work may be found in the Archives at Ottawa. Mr. Rogers writes well, and family pride should stimulate him to prepare a history that would do justice to his ancestor's efforts to preserve the unity of the Empire.

Mr. Frank Yeigh's sketch of Sir Wilfrid Laurier† is the well-informed work of an admirer. Sir George Cartier said that Sir Wilfrid was "an Englishman speaking French" and Mr. Yeigh notes that the Prime Minister of Canada "thinks and speaks in English instead of thinking in French and translating into English." With the fine courtesy of a gentleman of the old school Sir Wilfrid is still "a democrat to the core" and unspoiled by success. There are some interesting anecdotes of his earlier career.

**Rogers, Ranger and Loyalist*. By Walter Rogers. (Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, 2nd Series, vol. vi, section ii, pp. 49-60).

†*Sir Wilfrid Laurier. A Character Sketch*. By Frank Yeigh. (The New Liberal Review, August, 1901, pp. 136-142.)

The ladies of Ottawa are to be congratulated upon the volume of papers which they have issued as the first volume of their Transactions.* It is the largest collection which we have yet seen from any of the Women's Historical Societies of the province, and compares favourably with those published by older and more pretentious societies. It contains twenty-six papers by twenty-three contributors, which are devoted to such purely Canadian subjects as the local history of Ottawa and surrounding municipalities, the 100th Regiment, the Acadians, the French *régime*, the battles of the War of 1812-15 and the manners and customs of the early settlers. As might be expected in the first efforts of a young historical society, most of the papers are compiled from books which are more or less within reach, but some few are based upon original reports and documents. It cannot be urged too strongly upon all historical societies that their efforts should be chiefly directed to the printing of material which would otherwise be lost and to the collection of details, however apparently trivial, which illustrate the history and habits of past generations. The story of Canadian valour or endurance has been so frequently rehearsed that there can be no fear of its being lost, but the minor details which go to make up the life of the family or the municipality are fast fading away. To do something towards catching the gleam before it vanishes ought to be the aim of the Women's Historical Society, and in the effort we wish them every success.

Mr. Thomas O'Hagan's Canadian Essays† are pleasantly written and full of information, but quite lacking in critical quality: all the geese are swans. The essays on "Canadian Poets and Poetry" and on "Canadian Women Writers" contain long catalogues of names and we look in vain for any discriminating word that will suggest the limitations of the various writers. The essays on "The Old Mission Church at Tadousac"

* *Women's Canadian Historical Society of Ottawa. Transactions, vol. 1.* Ottawa: E. J. Reynolds & Son, 1901. Pp. 186.

† *Canadian Essays, Critical and Historical.* By Thomas O'Hagan, M.A., Ph. D. Toronto: William Briggs, 1901. Pp. viii, 222.

and on "The True Story of the Acadian Deportation," contain nothing new. When the author touches more recent times he knows his ground better and the three last essays which deal with the growth of Roman Catholicism in Ontario bring together matter not readily to be found elsewhere. Again there is no discrimination, but amidst the author's overdone praises we can still gather that the Church has shown great vigour and activity during the last three-quarters of a century, and her membership has grown from almost nothing to about four hundred thousand. When writing of the province of Quebec and its people Mr. O'Hagan is always well-informed. In the essay "French-Canadian Life and Literature" he takes up the much debated question as to whether the French-Canadians speak real French or a patois, and he deals with it in a manner which shows careful and judicious study. The differences that exist between the language of the French-Canadians and that in use in those parts of France where French is spoken best, lie almost wholly in the accent, to some extent in the grammar, and for a very small part in the words or idioms used. Of course, a few archaic forms or peculiarities of pronunciation remain; but these forms at one time were employed by writers and by persons of education and rank. Even the expression "quand et vous," which Mr. O'Hagan points out as "strangely incorrect" in place of "en même temps que vous," will be met with in the works written by Champlain and printed in Paris less than three centuries ago. "Frette" (for "froid") is the pronunciation given by Mauvillon, whose grammar was published as late as 1754. The Abbé Casgrain some years ago, and Mr. Tardivel, in a recent lecture delivered at Montreal, have brought this fact and many others of a similar character well into light. Mr. O'Hagan is familiar with the writings of most French-Canadian writers, and he speaks of them with enthusiasm. Some of the principles which he lays down as the teachings of history are questionable, and a few inaccuracies have crept in. The name of the Taschereaus, who acquired prominence in the Church and the judicature, not in oratory or politics, seems out of place

when associated with those of the Papineaus and the Vigers. Dr. Fréchette's best work is certainly not his tragedy of "Papineau." The books of his which were crowned by the French Academy are "Fleurs Boréales" and "Oiseaux de Neige."

Mr. Arnold Haultain's *A Winter's Walk in Canada** is an admirable study of Canadian social and political conditions in the setting of a walk in winter near a busy town. His study of the relative strength of the ties drawing Canada to the United States and to Great Britain is acute. Without doubt the average Canadian youth is nearer the American than the English type—and naturally so. Yet Canada is politically more British than ever. Mr. Haultain is a keen observer of nature, and his description of a Canadian winter landscape is charming. The attempt to estimate the influence of climatic conditions upon the national character is not wholly convincing. The quick wit of the Canadian is due to social rather than to climatic causes. He has to look out for himself from an early age, and equality of conditions leaves freer play for energy and develops acuteness. We are interested by the picture of the Indian as in appearance and habits merely a mirror of the Canadian climate, but again not wholly convinced. Is it really an excess of sunshine that makes "the sub-arctic eye" lack "the large frank openness of those of softer realms"? Is not China a "softer realm" and is the "frank openness" found there? Such speculations have, however, their fascination, and Mr. Haultain clothes them in a most attractive form. It is, perhaps, an excess of refinement to object to the word "lumber," for what other generic term is available for the various forms of timber sawed up for commerce? And American citizens are not "subjects."

In Canada only two medals commemorating marriage have come to the knowledge of collectors; and Mr. R. W. McLachlan has given the history of these in one of his neat little pam-

**A Winter's Walk in Canada*. By Arnold Haultain. (The Nineteenth Century and After, October, 1901, pp. 547-563.)

phlets.* The first was struck in 1825 to commemorate the golden wedding of Chief Justice William Dummer Powell (1755-1834), a well-known figure in early Toronto, who is supposed to have written the reply to Hull's braggadocio proclamation. The second medal, similar in design, was struck in 1832 to commemorate the golden wedding of Daniel Sutherland, postmaster at Montreal about 1812, and Deputy Postmaster-General of British North America in 1817, concerning whom the author relates some interesting facts. Mr. McLachlan's work always shows industry and care. There are excellent illustrations both of the medals and of these early Canadian patriarchs and their wives. The paper appears separately and also in *The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal*.

Mr. S. E. Dawson has published in pamphlet form an address delivered before the teachers of Montreal† which furnishes a readable and useful survey of prose literature in Canada, both French and English. It is not a bibliography, nor does it profess to be exhaustive ; but it gives a general survey of the conditions under which the prose literature of Canada has, at various periods, been produced, it names and characterizes the chief writers and books, and gives the reader clues for obtaining wider and more detailed information on the subject, should he desire it.

* *Two Canadian Golden Wedding Medals*. By R. W. McLachlan. Montreal, 1901. Pp. 15.

† *The Prose Writers of Canada*. By S. E. Dawson, Litt.D., F.R.S.C. Montreal : E. M. Renouf, 1901. Pp. 39.

III. PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL HISTORY

(1) Newfoundland and the Maritime Provinces

The Truth About Newfoundland: The Tenth Island. By Beckles Willson. London: Grant Richards, 1901. Second Edition. Pp. xii, 228.

The Story of Newfoundland. By F. E. Smith. London: Horace Marshall & Son, [1901]. Pp. 129.

Newfoundland in 1900. By Rev. M. Harvey, LL.D., F.R.S.C. St. John's, N.F.: S. E. Garland, 1900. Pp. 187.

The True Origin of the Newfoundland Dilemma. By W. B. Duffield. (Nineteenth Century and After, November, 1901, pp. 737-750.)

Newfoundland or France? The Peril of the French Shore. By H. W. Wilson. (The New Liberal Review, April, 1901, pp. 356-365.)

The Newfoundland Seal Hunters. By John Harvey. (The Canadian Magazine, January, 1901, pp. 195-206.)

The Newfoundland Question. Is a Present Settlement with France Desirable? By Beckles Willson. (The Fortnightly Review, February, 1901, pp. 359-363.)

The Anglo-French Question in Newfoundland. By P. T. McGrath. (The Windsor Magazine, June, 1901, pp. 43-50.)

The Newfoundland Question. (The Quarterly Review, July, 1901, pp. 33-53.)

In the admirable little volume entitled *The Story of Newfoundland* the author gives in one chapter some account of the negotiations at various times for the entry of Newfoundland into the Dominion; but he errs in attributing, apparently, the failure of these negotiations to the Newfoundlander's dislike of being absorbed. As a matter of fact, the failure has been due quite as much to the indifference of Canada; for though we have made a standing offer we have not cared, from the first, whether it was accepted or not. Sir John Macdonald, writing in 1869 (*Pope's Life*, ii, 145), declared that "the acquisition of the island itself is of no importance to Canada, and the terms offered by us . . . were so liberal, that, in a pecuniary sense, we made a bad bar-

gain"; and he apparently believed that a year or two of sober reflection would bring the islanders into confederation. This attitude of condescending patronage continued down almost to the present year; but there has come a great change in the situation. If the expressions of opinion which appear in letters to the newspapers are any guide, Canada is becoming the suitor. The question of the safety of the St. Lawrence navigation has become of national importance; without the co-operation of Newfoundland little permanent improvement can be effected, and yet the advantage will be chiefly to Canada. It is not to be expected that Newfoundland as an independent colony would incur a heavy expenditure to benefit Canadian shipping. Besides, we know more about the resources of Newfoundland than was known to the Fathers of Confederation, and are not quite certain that we should have made a bad bargain had they come in on the original terms of surrendering to the Dominion all their crown lands. Certainly Newfoundland has gained by the delay and could make better terms now than at any earlier period.

Newfoundland and Newfoundland questions are, therefore, of increasing importance to Canada. *Newfoundland in 1900* gives a general survey of the geography, natural resources and history of the island. Whether it is a guide book, or a government hand-book, or an independent publication is difficult to tell from the form of the book; in a sense it partakes of the characteristics of all three and may be recommended as a succinct and accurate account of the oldest colony. Its historical chapter is, however, much too brief and the student of the island's history would do well to procure Mr. F. E. Smith's *Story of Newfoundland*. This little volume is altogether admirable and a wonder of compactness and condensation. All that is essential is included and yet a considerable part of the volume is given up to a discussion of present problems in island politics—a long chapter being devoted to the Reid contract, which, as Mr. Smith might have pointed out, was the remedy found by the Newfoundland administration after the final wise refusal of the Home

Government to depart from the principles of a sound colonial policy by making an Imperial grant in aid of a self-governing colony. It seemed as if the colony was determined to get rid of the responsibilities of self-government—a reaction, however, which has been temporary only, for it appears to have somewhat repented of the Reid contract.

The second edition of Mr. Beckles Willson's brilliant little volume has three new chapters, bringing the "truth" down to date. To the whole volume, and to his article in the *Fortnightly Review*, one feels inclined to apply the criticism that they are too brilliant and epigrammatic to be quite trustworthy, although the criticism would not be altogether fair. According to Mr. Willson the French Shore question is not one of indemnifying the French for their rights but of compensating Newfoundland for its wrongs—wrongs inflicted on the island by the weak-kneed policy of English governments anxious to make graceful concessions at the expense of the "outliers" of the Empire. In these writings, and in articles by other writers, a growing tendency appears to adopt a waiting attitude and allow the French Shore question to disappear of itself; and in view of this tendency attention may be invited to the first of the two articles in the *Quarterly Review*. This contains the French statement of their case and shows that France does not regard her rights as becoming valueless. That the cod-fishery on the west coast is of little value at present is a reason therefore for seeking an immediate settlement, not for postponing a settlement. The decline in its value is due to the migratory habit of the cod, and there is no reason in the nature of things why the cod may not, at some future date, return to its former haunts. Mr. Willson's contention is politically sound in one respect. He insists that we must get back to first principles and ignore, so far as is possible, all the graceful and unauthorized (by formal treaty at least) concessions that have been made in the past. The French *Quarterly Reviewer* practically rests his case upon the English declaration attached to the Treaty of 1783—a declaration which is not part of the Treaty and binds us no more than the corres-

pending French declaration has bound France. Apart from this declaration the French Shore question has little diplomatic or industrial significance. The French rights may be a concession, but a similar concession was granted in almost similar terms over a far larger area to United States fishermen, and for a considerable period. In this case compensation for the privilege was required and granted ; and the French right of landing to dry fish caught within territorial waters may be regarded as a voluntary concession for which no compensation has been asked. Were the admiralty jurisdiction over causes arising out of the French claims withdrawn and the jurisdiction of colonial courts substituted, as there is the right to do at any moment, a great part of the trouble would disappear. The present system is a political anomaly, and the right of appeal would be a sufficient safeguard for the treaty rights which France has. The admiralty jurisdiction tends to keep the grievance real and gives point to the charge that the French are preventing the development of the resources of the island. In the past the French rights have not done so. Till 1870 the resources of the island were practically unknown, and the reason of the concentration of population in the barren peninsula of Avalon was not the French rights on the west shore but the proximity of the fruitful Bank fisheries. If it were not for the arbitrary and often capricious action of British naval officers the French rights would not to-day have any effect in hindering development. It is this jurisdiction which gives point to Mr. Willson's epigram that it is not a question of French rights but of Newfoundland's wrongs at the hands of the mother country.

The other articles under review are nearly all careful studies of the question. Mr. McGrath does not add anything to his exposition of his country's wrongs : indeed a popular magazine would not be the place for such an article. Mr. H. W. Wilson discusses the situation with a regard to the facts, but hardly to their values. As a matter of fact, the Newfoundland contention does not deny the right of France to fortify St. Pierre ; it confines itself to the position that to maintain a smuggling station

there is *contra bonos mores*: an offence, however, which has been greatly diminished during late years by the tact of a Canadian official stationed there. Fortunately the alternative does not lie between Mr. Wilson's ridiculous remedy of a 10 per cent. bounty on British cured cod, in excess of whatever bounty the French may pay to their fishermen, and a great European war; and the stolid British electorate would deal in its own way with such a financial proposal.

The two articles in the Quarterly Review, one giving the French, the other the English view, are refreshing. So many of the articles which are reviewed from year to year on this subject bear every mark of having been written from other articles already published that it is pleasant to read a presentation of the case both new and true. This we can say of the English article at least; of the French article we can say that it is an able and tolerant review of the French case. In the latter we are invited to believe that the wicked colonists prevent a good understanding between France and England; that they arrogate to themselves the right to say by which treaties they shall be bound; and that if it were not for a few wicked politicians French and colonial fishermen would fish together in peace on the west shore. There is some truth in the last suggestion. With greater prosperity and a more diversified industry in the island we should undoubtedly hear less of the French Shore question; and the inevitable development of the western half of the island will solve many of the problems of French aggression: the French restrictions will simply be pushed aside and they will be confined to their treaty rights of concurrent fishery—nothing further being enforceable against the industrial advance.

The English article in the Quarterly Review admits that an impartial arbitration tribunal would decide against the colonial contention that the French are debarred from catching lobsters. The whole contention that cod alone are fish in Newfoundland, as well as the French appeal to the natural history of the 18th century, is a little ridiculous in view of the fact that the negoti-

ators of the Treaty of Utrecht were neither Newfoundland fishermen nor naturalists. Mr. Duffield, in his article, does try to show that the French were thinking of *morue* and not of *poisson* during the negotiations; but the fact remains that *poisson* not *morue* appears in the treaty. On the other hand the Quarterly Reviewer claims that the French exclusive right of fishery has never been admitted by any English negotiators. It is to be feared that this statement is only formally correct; but it is probably none the less true that the French aversion to submit the question to arbitration is due to a recognition of the fact that their contention regarding exclusive rights would not be sustained.

The French Reviewer, like Mr. Willson, does not see much need for immediate action. He is content with the *modus vivendi*, but, unfortunately, the colonists are not, and the failure to renew this *modus vivendi* may cause trouble. In many ways the best solution of the problem would be to allow the *modus vivendi* to lapse, to announce that treaty rights and no more would be respected, and to wait for the healing hand of time and the consolations of industrial prosperity to deprive the question of its power to irritate and annoy. It is futile to offer a *quid pro quo* when no one is agreed as to the extent and value of the right for which compensation is asked and given.

The French Shore question is irritating in its present phase; and it does not become more attractive when we learn, as Mr. Duffield tells us, that it arose out of the double-dyed treachery of Bolingbroke who was, owing to past intrigues, at a disadvantage in dealing with Louis XIV and his minister, De Torcy. By the Treaty of Utrecht we not only betrayed the future interests of the colony and the interests of our allies, but we threw away the game which was in our own hands. Treachery was not an inappropriate beginning for the French Shore question, though it is ignorance and weakness that have chiefly characterized English policy on that subject since.

JOHN DAVIDSON.

Mr. Arthur P. Silver writes in the *Badminton Magazine* on deer-stalking in Newfoundland.* He describes the means of access to that great interior plateau where the caribou abound. There is no lack of natural waterways in Newfoundland ; like all recently glaciated countries it is a net-work of lakes. The largest lake in the island, Grand Lake, contains a large island. The island holds a smaller lake, which in turn contains another island, "and so on," says Mr. Silver. Another large lake, Red Indian Lake, is named after a tribe of Indians that used to camp and hunt upon it. This tribe is now extinct, having been exterminated by the white population in self-defence after a series of cold-blooded murders on the part of the Indians.

"It became the practice to shoot an Indian at sight, as if he were a dangerous kind of wild animal. . . . Short was the shrift granted even to the squaws and children when hunters surprised an encampment hidden away in the forest, or in some nook among the cliffs of the sea coast."

So says Mr. Silver, but we should like to have better authority than a sporting article for such an amazing charge against the white settlers.

Mr. J. B. Karslake† suggests a new means of enriching Newfoundland. In view of the admirable deer-stalking, grouse-shooting and salmon-fishing to be had there, he proposes that the colonial Government shall preserve the rivers and the moors and lease the fishing and shooting at remunerative figures to English sportsmen. He points to the Highlands of Scotland as an instance of how valuable an impoverished country may become to the owners of the soil by making the most of its sporting advantages. He seems, however, to forget that great deer-forests and well-stocked salmon-rivers are only preserved by excluding settlers as far as possible. It would be a poor destiny for Newfoundland to be in receipt of a handsome revenue from licenses to shoot and fish, but to have a dwindling population (like the Scotch Highlands). Mr. Karslake forgets

* *Deer-stalking on the Newfoundland Barrens*. By Arthur P. Silver (*Badminton Magazine*, April, 1901, pp. 377-389.)

† *Sport in Newfoundland*. By John B. Karslake. (*Empire Review*, April, 1901, pp. 305-309.)

that it is the function of new countries to support population, not to minister to the amusements of the rich.

Mr. C. T. Brady has in McClure's Magazine an article on *Colonial Fighters at Louisbourg*.^{*} The illustrations are fanciful but interesting. Parkman is the source of Mr. Brady's inspiration.

Winslow Papers, A.D. 1776-1826. Printed under the auspices of the New Brunswick Historical Society. Edited by the Rev. W. O. Raymond, M.A. St. John, N.B.: The *Sun* Printing Company, Ltd., 1901. Pp. 732.

The editor in his preface says :

"This book will be found to contain the largest and most important collection of public and private papers relative to the early history of the Maritime Provinces that has hitherto been published. No private collection of papers in Canada, with perhaps the single exception of the Chipman papers, can compare with the Winslow collection as regards the length of the period that it covers, the number of writers represented, and the variety of subjects with which it deals."

A perusal of the volume will show that the claim is well founded. The Winslow family has been prominent in America from early times. The first of the name in America came from Leyden in the Mayflower.

Edward Winslow, whose correspondence is in part given in the present volume, was a nephew of General John Winslow, who played such a conspicuous part in the expulsion of the Acadians, and whose "Journal" may be found in Vol. III of the Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society. Edward Winslow's father, Edward, senior, resided near Plymouth, in sight almost of the historic Rock, and was a man of note. He left New York in 1783 after the close of the war of the Revolution, landed at Halifax, on September 14th of that year, and died there a few months later. His son, Edward, went to New Brunswick, then a county of Nova Scotia, where he was active and prominent in social and public affairs until his death, May 13, 1815. He was a member of the Executive Council of

^{*} *Colonial Fighters at Louisbourg.* By Cyrus Townsend Brady. (McClure's Magazine, September, 1901, pp. 457-465.)

the province, a judge of the Supreme Court, and for a time administrator of the province, during the absence of the lieutenant-governor. After the coming of the loyalists in 1783, by whom the city of St. John, N.B., was founded, an agitation began for the organization of a new province. Winslow was one of the chief participants in that agitation, and his correspondence throws much light upon the events which led to the severance of New Brunswick from Nova Scotia, and its organization into a separate province, with all necessary governmental machinery. The strong personality of Edward Winslow appears both in his own writings, and in those of his correspondents. He was a man of education, ability and marked integrity. He was generous to a fault, and consequently never became rich. His social qualities made him friends among all classes. The correspondence shows his contempt for "rebels," as the American revolutionists were called at the time. But notwithstanding this feeling there is not much of bitterness to be found in his writings. He was a Tory of the old school, with occasional inclinations to break away from the traditions in which he had been reared. For an ignorant, unreasoning democracy he had nothing but scorn, but he likewise had no sympathy with red tape officialism, a do-nothing policy and peculation of public funds. Some of his letters were written with the object of procuring personal advancement, but at the time he was struggling against a desperate financial condition, and possible bankruptcy.

The loyalists experienced hard lines during the early years of the province. Winslow displayed his generous nature, his pluck and his fortitude during these trying times by the manner in which he stood by his fellow-loyalists. No man among that noted band of immigrants held broader or more statesmanlike views than he did, and if his policy had always prevailed it would have been better for the rapid progress and development of the province. His correspondents, as the reader will observe, were men of mark in all walks of life. Among royal governors we find Sir John Wentworth, Thomas Oliver, Montfort Browne, Sir Guy Carleton, Sir John Simcoe; among judges, Chief Justice

Blowers, Geo. H. Kent, Ward Chipman, Isaac Allen, Geo. D. Ludlow and the elder Jonathan Sewall ; among military officers, Brigadier-Generals Fox, Campbell, John Coffin and others ; among eminent statesmen, Lord Sheffield, the Duke of Northumberland. Letter-writing at that time was much more of an art than at the present day. A reader of the pages of this book will find that Winslow had no superior as a letter-writer among all his correspondents.

The work will be found useful to the student of early Canadian history. It throws much light upon many historical events hitherto somewhat obscure, *e.g.*, the reason of Thomas Carleton's retirement to England, although for years thereafter he continued to be lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick ; the beginning of the struggle for responsible government ; the growth and development of the province ; the system of military administration, and many other subjects. The "Winslow Papers" should be especially interesting to the descendants of the loyalists, and to all those wishing to learn something of the character and principles of the men of 1783, who preferred hardship and poverty beneath the British flag to affluence and ease with a foreign government. Some of these men, it is true, had made themselves so obnoxious during the war that they were compelled to leave their homes, and bitter feeling and resentful legislation prevented their return if they had so desired. The strong feeling of hostility on the part of the successful revolutionists, which drove the loyalists to Canada, engendered reciprocal feelings which it has taken nearly a century to abate. Happily the causes of that contest, and the results, can now be looked at dispassionately. A glance at Professor Hosmer's "Life of Thomas Hutchinson," the late lamented Professor M. C. Tyler's "Literary History of the American Revolution," and Professor Barrett Wendell's "Literary History of America," will abundantly show this so far as American literary men of repute are concerned.

It was fortunate that these "Papers" came into the hands of Mr. Raymond to edit. Since the death of the late Joseph W.

Lawrence, Mr. Raymond has been regarded in New Brunswick as the best authority on all questions relating to early provincial history. He has judiciously furnished explanatory notes where needed.

The *Recollections of a Georgia Loyalist**, while containing nothing very striking, have a certain interest as furnishing a picture of the conditions which obliged loyalists to leave the revolted colonies, and also some slight account of life in Nova Scotia nearly a hundred years ago. The Mrs. Johnston who wrote the book was the ancestress of several prominent Nova Scotia statesmen, judges and physicians, Ritchies, Johnstons, Almons, etc. She had, however, no eye for social conditions and her account of life at Halifax and Annapolis Royal covers little but domestic joys and sorrows. There are portraits of her most prominent Canadian descendants.

Mr. W. L. Grant has written an excellent article on *Cape Breton, Past and Present*.† He gives an account of the two sieges of Louisbourg and outlines the later history of the island. It is remarkable among new world communities as consisting largely of Scottish settlers of the Roman Catholic faith. For a time Cape Breton with its few thousand people was a separate province, and then political discord was perennial. The island has been happier since it became a part of Nova Scotia. The Scottish settlers faced their difficulties heroically, but minerals, not agriculture, were to prove the real source of wealth. Since 1893 a remarkable industrial development has made deserted Louisbourg a busy place and Sydney promises to be a second Pittsburg.

The Prince Edward Island Magazine‡ contains, as usual, a fair proportion of articles devoted to local history. Perhaps the

* *Recollections of a Georgia Loyalist*. By Elizabeth Lichtenstein Johnston. Edited by Rev. A. W. Eaton. New York : M. F. Mansfield & Co., 1901. Pp. 224.

† *Cape Breton, Past and Present*, By W. L. Grant. (The Canadian Magazine, September, 1901, pp. 434-442.)

‡ *The Prince Edward Island Magazine*. Charlottetown : Archibald Irwin.

most important of these is the series, by J. Bambrick and John Caven, relating to early French settlement at the eastern end of the Island, about St. Peter's. The account of *Charlottetown fifty years ago* is also valuable.

A paper on bear-hunting* in the forests of New Brunswick contains some interesting comments on the habits of the wild animals of that region. The grey wolf, it appears, is disappearing, while the bear is still abundant. This, the author notes, is just the contrary to what has occurred in Europe, where the wolf has outlasted the bear. The small wild fruits ripening in the autumn provide the bear with the store of fat that he requires for his winter sleep, and it is during this season of his voracious feeding on berries that the hunter has the best chance of coming upon the animal unobserved. The ravages of fire in the pine and spruce forests of North America are quickly covered by a thick growth of berry-producing bushes, and these clearings are consequently favourite bear-pastures. The author lays the blame of the regrettably frequent forest fires at the door of the hunters, who desire thereby to increase the extent of their hunting-grounds and facilitate expeditions against their quarry.

* *A Black Bear Hunt in New Brunswick.* By Arthur P. Silver. (Badminton Magazine, December, 1901, pp. 652-670.)

(2) The Province of Quebec

Hochelaga Depicta, or the History and Present State of the Island and City of Montreal. By Newton Bosworth, F.R.A.S. Montreal : Wm. Greig, 1839. [Facsimile reprint, 1901.] Pp. 284.

Messrs. Congdon and Britnell, of Toronto, have issued a good facsimile reprint of this valuable work. It contains nearly 300 pages, 140 pages of which are taken up by a topographical and social description of the city at the time, and the remainder by an account of prehistoric America, of the discovery of the New World and of Canada, and by the history of the country up to the rebellion of 1837-38. Bosworth was a man of learning and a conscientious student. He had read with care some of the writings of Charlevoix and of Bouchette, those of Jefferys, Smith, Montgomery-Martin, Hawkins and others. If we take into account the limitations existing at the time in the way of historical archives, documents and publications, the summary of events which he gives is remarkably accurate. Of course, there are some glaring errors of fact which catch the eye as one goes on. The beginnings of Ville Marie, which had not then been investigated as thoroughly as they have been in more recent years, are the occasion for a good many of these errors (pages 36 and 37). Page 55 has also its full share of mistakes ; such as 1689 for the date of Frontenac's decease ; Vaudreuil (for Callières) as his successor ; and 1703 for the Treaty of Utrecht.

There are also some errors of appreciation. Champlain is blamed for having entered into an alliance with the Hurons and the Algonquins and having waged war on the Iroquois. But he could not reasonably be expected to have acted otherwise, when, left to depend entirely on the fur-trade for subsistence, he was aware that the Hurons and the Algonquins were the great purveyors of that trade, and that the Iroquois were blocking the way down the St. Lawrence.

Commenting on the restoration of Canada to France by the Treaty of St.-Germain-en-Laye (1632), Bosworth is content with the explanation that very little value was set by the English on

these new possessions. However, it is well known that Quebec had been captured by the Kirks, in 1629, subsequent to the conclusion of peace between the two nations, and notwithstanding this fact and all the military prestige of Richelieu to back it up, three years elapsed before Charles I could be persuaded to give up New France.

The author describes the seigniorial system in French Canada as "oppressive and degrading," apparently not distinguishing between it and the old oppressive feudal tenure of Europe in its worst days. The second battle on the Plains of Abraham (1760) is almost represented as a victory for the British; and in his account of the War of 1812 he does not even mention the battle of Châteauguay, while Colonel Handcock's exploit at Lacolle Mill is given exceptional prominence.

It should be remembered that the book was written at the close of the uprising of 1837-38, by a thorough-going Britisher, who dedicates his work to Sir John Colborne, governor-general of British North America, "to whose wise, equitable and prompt administration, in a season of peculiar danger, the province of Lower Canada is under great and lasting obligations." Therefore it is not a matter of surprise that the author shows himself unfavourably disposed towards the French population, and that he has for the insurgents words only of bitter condemnation. His judgment is well summed up in the following lines: "The country began to put on a most desolate appearance, through the folly of those who in wickedness had conceived a plan which in weakness they had undertaken to execute."

One interesting fact which we find mentioned in his account of the insurrection is the hoisting and displaying of the tricolour flag by the rebels. Of course, the question remains as to whether this tricolour was the red, white and blue of France. Mr. Benjamin Sulte, who has made a special study of the subject, contends that the colours were red, white and green. But some shades of green closely resemble blue. Mr. Sulte contends further that the real tricolour was not introduced into Canada previous to 1854, when the Allan line of steamers adopted it in compliment to the allies of the British in the Crimean war.

The chapters of *Hochelaga Depicta* which speak of the religious and benevolent institutions, educational and other establishments and buildings of Montreal, are well worth reading. Comparing the two plans which are given, that for 1758 and that for 1839, one cannot but be interested at the wonderful changes which came over the city in the course of eighty years. The old French fortifications have disappeared; destructive fires (particularly that of 1765 and that of 1768) have swept out some of the old quarters, many new buildings have been put up, new streets opened, and the city extends over two or three times its former area.

Canada's Commercial Metropolis,* by Samuel Byrne, is a fairly good presentation of a worn-out subject. Following on Parkman, and a host of others, the writer undertakes to recount the beginnings of Montreal, the flying visit paid by Jacques Cartier in the autumn of 1535, and by Champlain in 1611; the arrival of Maisonneuve, Vimont, Mademoiselle Mance, Madame de la Peltrie in 1642; the establishment of the Hôtel Dieu, the trials and sufferings undergone at the outset. A short account is given of some of the historical buildings: the Château de Ramezay, the Church of Notre Dame de Bonsecours, the Grey Nunnery, the Church of Notre Dame de Lourdes. The inscriptions on the historical tablets placed, in recent years, on various houses, are also reproduced. Finally a few notes are given on the Montreal of to-day, and the relations existing between the French-Canadians and their English-speaking fellow-citizens. Although generally accurate the article contains a few errors. The engraving at the beginning, which represents Maisonneuve, Olier, La Dauversière and D'Ailleboust, in conference in Paris, projecting to found Ville Marie, is not founded on fact so far as D'Ailleboust is concerned, as it was only some years later that he learned of the scheme and joined the Association. It was not Madame de "Bouillon," but Madame de Bullion who supplied

**Canada's Commercial Metropolis*. By Samuel Byrne. (Catholic World, July, 1901, pp. 494-507.)

the funds for the building of the Hôtel Dieu. It was not in 1644, but nineteen years later (1663) that the Island of Montreal was transferred by the Notre Dame brethren to the Sulpicians of Paris. Of the Château de Ramezay, Mr. Byrne writes: "The front part of it is now a saloon, another portion was until recently a barber shop, still another is a colonization office, and the remainder is used temporarily as the nucleus of a museum." As a matter of fact, the part occupied as an historical museum is the whole Château de Ramezay. The building along Notre Dame street and adjoining the Place Jacques Cartier was never part of the Château, though the gardens connected with the Château extended in that direction.

In the Report of the Commissioner of Public Works of the Province of Quebec, 1900,* title deeds and other legal documents will be found in connection with the court-houses and gaols at Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, Arthabaskaville and Joliette; besides some information, plans and illustrations respecting the court-house at Montreal. The notes regarding the Montreal court-house are the most interesting, though they do not reveal any really new facts. During the French *régime* the civil and criminal courts were held generally in a building situate on the north-west corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier streets. The place where the city hall and court-house now stand, or rather the open space between the two, was at the time occupied by the Jesuit church and residence, built in 1692, of which a good representation and ground plan (the latter made under the direction of Father Jones, S.J.) are included in the Report. Under the British *régime* this old Jesuit college or residence was used as a court-house until 1800, when a larger building was put up in its place and adjoining it. This second building was burned down in 1844. The present court-house was built in 1856, but greatly enlarged in 1890 by the addition

**Notes and Documents respecting various Government Properties.* (Report of the Commissioner of Public Works of the Province of Quebec, 1900, pp. 36-89.)

of a new storey. The site of the Montreal court-house was comprised in the deed of transfer to the Government of the province of Quebec of the estates of the late Society of Jesus, and this deed is also appended to the Report. Besides, there will be found here deeds relating to the old St. Gabriel church property.

The diocese of Nicolet, in the province of Quebec, is about to celebrate the centennial of the foundation of its classical college, and Mr. Sulte has been requested to prepare a history of the locality. The opening pages of his work have been issued in the *Revue Canadienne*.^{*} Jacques Cartier's narrative says very little of the country in the vicinity of what is now Nicolet, but Champlain speaks of it in glowing terms. The lake named "d'Angoulême," probably by Cartier, was called St. Peter by Champlain. The river now known under the name of Nicolet (after Jean Nicolet or, better, Nicollet), was at the time of Champlain called "Du Pont," after his friend Du Pont, or Pontgravé, the fur-trader. On the maps of that period, the river now known as St. Francis, is designated as "De Genne," but Mr. Sulte thinks that is a misprint for "De Guers," the clerk of the fur-trade at the time. While on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, about Three Rivers, lands were granted as early as 1633 and were peopled at once, on the south shore about Nicolet lands were not granted until 1647 and were not settled to any extent till 1667. The greater danger of attacks from the Iroquois on the south shore of the St. Lawrence accounts for this difference.

Mr. Léon Gérin in his study of the Seigniorie of Sillery[†] makes a plea for aid to the Huron Indians of Lorette on the basis of an old injustice done to them. His argument is worthy of note. In 1651, a tract of land, near Quebec, 3 miles in breadth along the river St. Lawrence by 12 miles in depth, the "seigniorie of Sillery," was granted to the Christian Indians of the vicinity of Quebec, under the tutelage of the Society of Jesus. Eighteen years later

^{*} *Le Comté de Nicolet Autrefois.* Par B. Sulte, (*Revue Canadienne*, July and December, 1900, and March, 1901.)

[†] *La Seigneurie de Sillery et les Hurons de Lorette.* Par Léon Gérin (*Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, Vol. vi, sect. i. pp. 73-115.)

(1669) the Jesuits themselves claimed as their own about two-thirds of this territory on the ground that it had been previously granted as part of the seigniory of Saint Gabriel to Robert Giffard, who gave it in 1667 to the Society of Jesus. No official action appears to have been taken, but the Jesuits remained in possession. Thirty years later (1699) the remainder of the seigniory of Sillery was transferred to them, the reason given being that there were no longer any Indians within the limits of Sillery. As a matter of fact, however, a group of Hurons had settled, under the guidance of the Jesuits, at Nouvelle Lorette, well within the original limits of the seigniory. Some thirty years after the conquest of Canada and subsequent to the confiscation of the Jesuits' estates by the British authorities, the Hurons of Lorette petitioned to be restored to their rights at Sillery. They continued petitioning the successive governors relentlessly for half a century (1791-1837), but without avail. Such are the bare facts of the case. But in order to make clear their true meaning Mr. Gérin describes the early social and political conditions of New France. Some points still remain doubtful. Certain circumstances indicate a dark plot for despoiling the Indians, while others bear as forcibly in the opposite direction. A grievous wrong was certainly inflicted on the Hurons of Lorette, and the sums now expended annually by the Indian Department for their benefit are not adequate compensation. Mr. Gérin suggests that an effort be made to place land in the vicinity of Lorette, suitable for agriculture, at the disposal of the Hurons. In this way some of them at least might be made to acquire proficiency in farming and aptness for the management of property. His presentation of the historical aspects of the case is adequate and scholarly.

Much valuable information is gathered together in a serial publication by the Abbé Lindsay on *Notre-Dame de Lorette**, which already extends over 250 pages of the *Revue Canadienne*, with more to come. Dates are verified and new particulars are

**Notre-Dame de Lorette en la Nouvelle-France.* Par l'Abbé L. St. George Lindsay. (*Revue Canadienne*, 1899, 1900 and 1901.)

time, the narrow scope of such works detracts very much from their interest and usefulness.

Lake Memphremagog is for the most part within Canadian territory, although the south end enters the State of Vermont. It lies apart from the main lines of railway, and has thus maintained a more primitive character than its neighbours, Lake Champlain and Lake George. In the *New England Magazine* there appeared a very readable account of Lake Memphremagog,* in which full justice is done to the natural charms of the wooded hills surrounding its deep waters. The writer also gives a sketch of the history of settlement along its shores, and points out how little conditions have changed in the hundred years that have elapsed since the first clearing was made. The old staple industry of Vermont, maple sugar manufacture, is still carried on in the settlements about the lake, and the honey produced from the clover of the hills has not lost its reputation. Wild animals even now abound in the forests of that region, racoons and smaller rodents in particular, although deer are frequently seen, and bear occasionally. The soil is not well adapted for agricultural operations, and there do not appear to be any considerable mineral deposits in the mountains. Probably the destiny of Lake Memphremagog is to become a summer resort for townspeople who prefer fresh water to the sea. The writer observes that during the War of 1812 the inhabitants on both sides of the line maintained on the whole a friendly compact of peace, which is a testimony to their good sense.

La Dixième Législature de Québec,† by P. G. Roy, is a useful little book containing portraits and short biographical accounts of the lieutenant-governor, the members of the legislative council, and of the legislative assembly of the province of Quebec. By going over these biographical sketches it will be

**Lake Memphremagog and its Wooded Shores*. By Isabel C. Barrows. (*New England Magazine*, August, 1901, pp. 626-642.)

†*La Dixième Législature de Québec*. Par P. G. Roy. Lévis : P. G. Roy, 1901. Pp. 200.

given in connection with the old church at Ancienne Lorette, the removal of the Huron community to Nouvelle Lorette (1697) and the building of the church and priest's house at the latter place. Biographical notes are also given concerning the nineteen or twenty Jesuit missionaries who had charge of the welfare of these Hurons in the course of 'the 17th and 18th centuries, and of whom four should be mentioned specially: Chaumonot, De Couvert, Richer and Villeneuve-Girault. A good deal is said regarding the social conditions, means and mode of living of the Hurons, their home-life, customs and language. Parts of Davaugour's letter (1710), quoted from Rochemonteix, are particularly interesting, as are also the extracts from Father Potier's writings, the reproduction of a group of Hurons of 1839, from the painting made for Symes, and the Abbé Lindsay's own observations regarding the snow-shoe and moccasin-making industries of Lorette. Interwoven with this good material, there is much that has no historical value and that can be of interest only to very devout persons with a craving for the marvellous. Moreover, the order in which this material is presented appears to be very defective. It is neither strictly chronological nor systematic in any way.

Mr. P.G. Roy publishes three small pamphlets* which are rather meagre contributions to the histories of three French-Canadian parishes. They give a good deal of information about the construction, repairing and reconstruction of the church buildings. They contain biographical notes on, and in some cases portraits of, the successive parish priests, together with long lists of names and dates relating to members of the clergy born in the locality. But that is about all. Of course, this partiality for things ecclesiastical may to some extent be accounted for by the fact that the greater part of the information thus supplied has been obtained through the clergy, from church records, and that on the other hand the publisher is apt to look more particularly to the clergy for readers and buyers of his publications. At the same

**Saint-Jean-Baptiste de Québec ; L'Annonciation de Bonsecours de l'Islet ; Sainte Julie de Somerset.* Par P. G. Roy. Lévis : P. G. Roy, 1901.

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seen that out of 24 members who make up the legislative council there are 4 lawyers, 2 notaries, 2 physicians, 1 journalist, 1 retired official, and 2 professional politicians ; while on the other hand there are 10 traders of various kinds, and only 2 farmers. These data may be summed up as follows : liberal professions, 12 ; commerce and industry, 10 ; agriculture, 2. The legislative assembly is made up as follows : 31 lawyers, 4 notaries, 9 physicians, 1 journalist, 1 professional politician, 1 architect, 13 merchants, 3 manufacturers and 8 farmers, 1 whose profession is not given, and 1 not yet returned. Total, 71 members with occupation mentioned, of whom 47 belong to the liberal professions, 16 to commerce and industry, and 8 only to agriculture. On the whole the proportion of professional men seems to be excessive, especially compared with the number of farmers.

In the host of active and resolute men who brought glory, if not wealth and prosperity, to New France, Louis Jolliet ranks high.* He was remarkably well balanced, combining aptitudes and virtues seldom found united in one person. A pupil of the Jesuits at Quebec, educated for the Church, proficient in Latin, philosophy and some of the sciences, something of a musician, he was at the same time endowed with the physical energy and the staying power of the "coureur de bois." He first distinguished himself when 21 years of age (1666), by undergoing successfully an examination in logic in the presence of the high functionaries of the colony. And the very next year we find him entering on a career of travels which were to occupy the thirty-three remaining years of his life : voyages to Europe, journeys to the great lakes of Canada, to the valley of the Mississippi, and thence to Hudson Bay, and again to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Labrador coast. Of these voyages, the most notable was possibly that undertaken in 1673, when, under instructions from the governor Frontenac, and unofficially ac-

**Louis Jolliet, Premier Seigneur d'Anticosti.* Par Ernest Gagnon. (Revue Canadienne, 1900 and 1901.)

accompanied by the Jesuit Marquette, he visited the Illinois country and discovered the great Mississippi river, which they navigated in their bark canoes to its confluence with the Arkansas. On the other hand, this daring voyageur was possessed of the orderly and submissive spirit which one would expect to find only in the most devoted of the king's retainers. Three years after showing to his countrymen the way to the Mississippi river and its rich valley, Jolliet humbly requested permission to settle in these fertile plains of the west. The Court refused, and Jolliet unhesitatingly relinquished his project, henceforth turning his attention to the fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. As seignior of Mingan and of the island of Anticosti (1680), he was growing rich through the fur-trade, the seal and cod fisheries, when his establishments were destroyed by Phips's fleet on its way to Quebec (1690). As soon as peace was restored, Jolliet set to work again, but apparently only with indifferent success, for in 1697 we find him seeking employment as professor of hydrography at Quebec, in place of Franquelin, at the paltry salary of 400 livres per annum. At the same time he was granted a seignior in the vicinity of Quebec, which he never even attempted to colonize. He died and was buried in 1700 on one of the Mingan islands. Strange to say, neither the day of his birth nor that of his death are known. Such is the general outline of the character and life of Jolliet as pictured in Mr. Ernest Gagnon's monograph. Of course, the greater part of the material found in this series is not new. Whole chapters are made up of extracts from Marquette's or Jolliet's narratives. But the order and manner of presentation of the facts are clear and pleasing; and the writer's special expert knowledge is quite apparent in the notes regarding places of historical interest in Quebec, and throughout the chapter which he devotes to the early history of music in the French colony.

Mr. H. H. Lewis's *Menier and His Island** is accompanied by interesting photographic illustrations. That of the remark-

**Menier and His Island*. By Henry Harrison Lewis. (Ainslee's Magazine, February, 1901, pp. 35-45.)

able cascade on Jupiter river is very striking, and it will open the eyes of some to see what magnificent garden produce there is. M. Menier is not a new hand at maturing earthly paradises. Noisiel, forty miles from Paris, is owned by the Menier family and contains a population of about five thousand for whom the proprietor furnishes churches, theatres, etc. These proprietary towns may succeed in Europe, but in America they are rather shunned by workingmen. M. Menier is planning to provide in the same way for his people in Anticosti. We have all heard of his quarrel with the Fox Bay settlers and of their removal to the Canadian North-west. Mr. Lewis holds a brief for M. Menier, who is really doing a great deal for Anticosti. The lobster fishery is very valuable; the pulp industry will have a great development soon, and enthusiasts say that even in agriculture Anticosti has a future. M. Commetant, the "Governor," is a pushing New York business man who may be trusted to study carefully every fruitful line of development.

*Le Clergé Protestant du Bas-Canada de 1760 à 1800**, is not complimentary to some of the clergy of that epoch, and apparently with justice. The first Anglican clergy were appointed by the Government, and it was not the most successful and estimable who were free to go to the new possession. A mistake was also made in sending as clergy some French perverts from the Roman Church, in the hope, presumably, that they would be able to draw the members of that communion over to Protestantism. There was not until a quarter of a century after the conquest any episcopal supervision of the Anglican churches. M. Audet, who is, we believe, a priest, writes quite without religious passion. It is curious, however, to see racial feeling, a stronger emotion apparently, cropping out occasionally. His sketch is very brief.

**Le Clergé Protestant du Bas-Canada de 1760 à 1800*. Par F. J. Audet. (Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, 2nd Series, Vol. vi, Sect. i, pp. 133-142.)

Mr. Reginald Williams, in the course of a short stay in the province of Quebec, found time to look round, and form opinions for himself regarding the people. These, on his return, he committed to print in the New York Times. Some of his statements drew forth a protest from Mr. George LeMay, a French-Canadian resident of New York. Both articles are reproduced under the title of *The Present Day French-Canadian** in the Anglo-American Magazine. From announcements which appeared in some of the French papers of Montreal, conveying thanks to miscellaneous saints for favours received, Mr. Williams came to the conclusion that the French-Canadians are superstitious. Besides, he found their language defective and their accent very peculiar. On the whole he thought that the Anglo-Saxon had shown himself "stronger, more energetic, more progressive, more intelligent and more cleanly than the Gallic." Mr. LeMay replies by citing advertisements of faith-curists and the like in the columns of the great New York dailies. He quotes from the book of Mr. Gailly de Taurines to show that the accent of the French-Canadians is slight, and their language generally good. He claims that no people have shown more energy in the struggle for political rights, and he repudiates the charge of uncleanness, mentioning in support of his contention the tidy flats occupied by the French-Canadian labouring classes in New York. While Mr. LeMay appears to be better informed than his opponent, he writes in a spirit of self-vindication which naturally impairs the force of his argument. French names have suffered greatly in passing through the columns of these American papers: Chauveau becomes "Chaveau", Sulte is transformed into "Salte", and Fréchette italianized into "Frichetti". Among the Canadian historians mentioned there is one called "Take", which possibly was meant for Taché.

**The Present Day French-Canadian : two opposing points of view.* (Anglo-American Magazine, April, 1901, pp. 337-349.)

*La Littérature Canadienne-française**, by Ch. Ab-Der-Halden, is the report of an address delivered at l'Hôtel des Sociétés Savantes, in Paris, under the patronage of the Alliance française, whose president is M. Louis Herbette. While mentioning somewhat at random a great many of the French-Canadian writers, young and old, present and past, Mr. Ab-der-Halden deals principally with Garneau, Crémazie, Gaspé, Gérin-Lajoie, Buies and Fréchette. The writer is generally well-informed and kindly, though discriminating, in his criticisms, and he has the knack of expressing his views in a forcible and pleasing way.

**La Littérature Canadienne-française*. Par Ch. Ab-Der-Halden (Revue Canadienne, October, 1900, pp. 243-260.)

(3) The Province of Ontario.

Ontario Historical Society. Papers and Records. Vol. III.
Toronto: Published by the Society, 1901. Pp. 199.

The Ontario Historical Society in its third volume has continued to justify its existence by the publication of a series of registers of baptisms, marriages and burials, such as local societies could scarcely attempt. Of the value of these to the genealogist and historian it is hardly necessary to speak. They are especially valuable in a new land where these records reach back to the earliest settlements. Miss Carnochan, whose perseverance in tracing the early history of Niagara and its two pioneer churches, St. Mark's and St. Andrew's, is praiseworthy, has faithfully transcribed the register of baptisms, 1792-1832, marriages, 1792-1832, burials, 1792-1829, which was kept by the Rev. Robert Addison, the scholarly first rector of St. Mark's, and continued by his successor, the Rev. Thomas Creen. The register, we are told, is in a good state of preservation. Mr. Addison came to Canada as a missionary, being sent out by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts in 1792, and his parish long remained what was virtually the Niagara peninsula as far west as Long Point. Portions of the register have been copied for the Buffalo Historical Society and the register of marriages has appeared in the "History of St. George's Church, St. Catharines," by the Rev. Robert Ker. Following these are the registers of baptisms, marriages and burials from 1817 to 1822, kept by the Rev. Robert Sampson, minister of Grimsby, which form a fitting continuation, and to supplement these we have the Presbyterian register of baptisms, 1795-1814 and 1830-1833, and of marriages 1830-1834, kept at St. Andrew's church, the minister during the latter period being the Rev. Robert McGill. The entries throughout appear to be faithful transcripts of the originals and exhibit a quaintness unusual in registers of the nineteenth century. It is somewhat of a blemish that the editor has failed to keep in his headings even the appearance of uniformity. "Baptisms in Niagara" in one part is "Register of Baptisms" or "Register of Christenings"

in another, and in the same way appear "Weddings at Niagara," "Register of Marriages." These are slips which should have been avoided.

German-Canadian Folk-lore, by W. J. Wintenberg, is a paper which belongs properly to the folk-lorist and only incidentally to the historian. The papers by Mrs. A. H. Ahearn on the *Settlers of March Township*, and of Mrs. Burritt on the *Settlement of the County of Grenville*, have already appeared in the first volume of the Transactions of the Women's Historical Society of Ottawa and are noticed elsewhere. Of the remaining papers the most important is that of Mr. A. C. Osborne, on the migration of voyageurs from Drummond Island to Penetanguishene in 1828, with a list of these emigrants and notes upon the after-fortunes of their descendants. For the first time we have an account of the removal of the voyageurs and old soldiers with their families, who on the transfer of Mackinac and Drummond Island to the United States, preferred to remain under the British flag, and who formed the nucleus of the interesting French-Canadian settlement clustered round that town. The greater number of the men had been in the service of either the Hudson's Bay Company or the North-West Company and had at one time or another traversed most of the vast fur country to the east of the Rocky mountains. Their descendants inherit some of the restless spirit which animated their fathers, and are the boatmen of the Georgian bay. Mr. Osborne has announced his intention of publishing a history of Penetanguishene, which will be of great value if carried out on the same lines as this fragment.

Mr. A. F. Hunter, of Barrie, was invited by the Committee of the British Association appointed to organize an Ethnological Survey of Canada, to prepare some notes on the origins of the inhabitants of the province of Ontario, and he publishes a summary of his results as the last paper in the Transactions. Settlements were usually made in groups as the lands were surveyed, and Mr. Hunter carefully points out the constituent elements of the English-speaking population in each county.

U. E. Loyalists, English, Scottish, Irish, with a few Germans and French-Canadians are the stocks from which the people of Ontario are derived, and in many cases Mr. Hunter has been able to name the very district in the old land whence they came. In none of the divisions of this continent settled during the nineteenth century has the original stock been less mixed than in Ontario and in none has the feeling of loyalty to the Crown been more openly expressed and acted upon. Canada may have grown slowly, but the historian sees in the slow growth of a homogeneous people an element of stability which may be lost by the rapid influx of a foreign population.

Of the four papers which form the eighth volume of the Transactions of the Niagara Historical Society *, the first, *The Servos Family*, by Wm. Kirby, F.R.S.C., has already been published by the Lundy's Lane Historical Society, and the fourth, *Robert Land, U. E. Loyalist*, by John H. Land, by the Wentworth Historical Society, but as both are now out of print they deserve republication. The second, *The Whitmore Family* by Wm. Kirby, has also appeared before but in a curtailed form. Miss Fitzgibbon's paper on Mr. Secretary Jarvis's letters, which is the third, was read before the Canadian Institute and calls attention to the very interesting series of family letters, written from Niagara and York during the period from 1792 to 1813. It was a happy thought to combine in one little volume these memoirs and letters of men and women who, amid much tribulation, left their homes to settle in the unknown Canadian wilds, and we trust the Society will continue to work in this direction. From the annual report for 1901 we learn that the Society's museum is growing in importance, and that during the past year seven historical sites have been marked with durable stone monuments.

In the number for July, 1899, of Queen's Quarterly, Professor Shortt began to publish a transcript of the court records of the

* *Niagara Historical Society. No. 8. Family History. 1901. P. 46.*

Court of Quarter Sessions for the District of Mecklenburg. The entries in the book commence with April 14th, 1789, and in the number of the Quarterly * before us is given the continuation from 1815 to 1818. The Court sat either at Adolphustown or Kingston as was found convenient. The business before it consisted in granting licences to sell liquor, enacting police regulations and administering justice in petty cases. The Court ordered the payments for the services of the members of Parliament for the different divisions of the District; also for the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges and such other expenses as are now provided for by County Councils. These records are a mine of curious information for the student of our early municipal and legal history. How many now know that as late as 1818, punishment by whipping, the pillory and the stock was freely inflicted in Canada, or that a man was sentenced to be hanged in 1819 for stealing a cow? It is to be hoped that Professor Shortt will see his way to reprint the whole in more permanent form and that his example may lead to the publication of the court records of the Quarter Sessions in other districts of the province.

It is a hopeful sign when a university undergraduate devotes his vacation to the study of the local history and condition of his native place. Mr. Craick has succeeded in producing a readable little volume about Port Hope † and has been as successful as could be expected from the brief period of time at his disposal, and the lack of accumulated material with which most chroniclers enter upon their work. Port Hope is a typical Canadian lake-shore town, first settled in 1793 by some traders who dealt principally with the Indians. As immigrants penetrated into the woods, cleared farms and raised grain, a mill became necessary to grind the wheat and the water power of the stream was utilized for this purpose. Saw-mills, tanneries, blacksmith

* *Early Records of Ontario*. (Queen's Quarterly, October, 1901, pp. 130-145.)

† *Port Hope Historical Sketches* (illustrated). By W. Arnold Craick. Port Hope, Ont., 1901. Pp. vi, 138.

shops followed in quick succession and the shipment of grain, lumber, leather, etc., increased and demanded harbour accommodation. And so the uneventful growth from village to town continued until the present day, when railroads, steamboats, telegraphs and telephones keep it in touch with the great movements of the world. Port Hope affords an excellent example of the peaceful development of Canadian towns, and in narrating its progress Mr. Craick has done good work. Some day we trust he will find time to bring out a second edition in which he will be able to devote some space to the social and political relations of a Canadian town.

Mr. Oxley has, within the compass of a magazine article of less than twenty pages, succeeded in compressing an excellent description of the city of Ottawa *, its history and its lumbering industries, its buildings, among which stand pre-eminent the Houses of Parliament and the Government offices, a summary of the constitution of the Dominion and of the procedure in Parliament. In addition he has given individual notices of the more prominent literary men and women of the city. The whole article is of a popular character, written for those who are not familiar with the life and characteristics of the Canadian capital and so calls for little comment.

Sir John Bourinot has published the historical address† delivered by him at the opening of Dundurn Park, Hamilton, Ontario, on the Queen's Birthday, 1900. It is a popular review of the historical events and noted personages associated with the locality from the time of La Salle, the French explorer and adventurer, till the death of Senator MacInnes, the latest private owner of Dundurn. The story of the United Empire Loyalists and the stirring events of the War of 1812 are referred to, and the military and political career of Sir Allan N. MacNab, the

* *Ottawa, the Capital of Canada.* By J. Macdonald Oxley. (New England Magazine, April, 1901, pp. 181-199.)

† *Some Memories of Dundurn and Burlington Heights.* By Sir John G. Bourinot. (Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, 2nd Series, Vol vi, Section ii, pp. 3-27.)

founder of Dundurn, is dwelt upon with some fulness. Many useful notes have been added. Excellent pictures of Dundurn and its grounds, and portraits of historic personages add to the value of the paper. "Wingfield Scott" should be Winfield Scott, and "1713" should be 1813 (p. 5).

The guide-book to Niagara, by Peter A. Porter,* is a praiseworthy attempt to combine all the interest that attaches to the Niagara river, historical and geological as well as picturesque, into a single pocket guide that the tourist might buy. The author is evidently a member of the family that held possession of Goat island for so many years, and he writes with a very natural enthusiasm for the scenes and associations of the river and its neighbourhood. But however good a guide the author may be to the beauties of Niagara he is not entirely trustworthy when it comes to the historical events that are connected with the river. It is evident that the bitter feelings aroused among the frontier families by the reprisals of the War of 1812 are not yet obliterated. There is a good deal about the "brutality" and "ferocity" of the British troops, when they were engaged in regular fighting with the Americans; but McClure's destruction of the village of Newark (now Niagara-on-the-Lake), which left the inhabitants without any shelter in the middle of winter, is merely qualified as "unnecessary." The author's endeavour to include every incident in his chronological survey of the past is destructive of historic proportion. A preliminary outline of the history would have been a better introduction to the topographical allusions. The Niagara frontier was the theatre of warlike enterprises in every struggle for supremacy on the North American continent. Its strategical importance was very great, for it was both the broken link in the long chain of water communication between the Atlantic seaboard and the far west, and also, in later times, the most vulnerable point in the international boundary. The Niagara district

**Official Guide, Niagara Falls frontier, scenic, botanic, electric, historic, geologic, hydraulic.* By Peter A. Porter. [Buffalo, 1901.] Pp. 312. Illustrations.

is thus full of interest to the student of Canadian history. Mr. Porter appears to have omitted no event of any importance in his historical notes. The geological history of Niagara is also described. It is a repetition of a similar section in his pamphlet on Goat Island,* which is also drawn upon considerably in other portions. But the fullest and most recent statement of the geological history of Niagara is to be found in an article by C. H. Hitchcock in the *American Antiquarian*,† which may be just noted here, although beyond the scope of this Review. A feature of especial interest in Mr. Porter's Guide is the series of reproductions of views of Niagara Falls from the first representation (or misrepresentation).

Mr. Claude Bryan in the *Empire Review*‡ writes pleasantly upon some experiences of his own while "up the Nepigon." The title of his paper is a little misleading, for he has as much to say about Indians as about the French-Canadian *voyageur*. He notes the great ravages done upon the Indian by consumption. Their carelessness in the matter of dry clothes and blankets is one cause, their frequent periods of insufficient nourishment another. But Mr. Bryan is too sweeping in his assertion that the Indian is becoming extinct in Canadian territory. The last census of the Indians tells another tale.

An enthusiastic description of Lake Temiscaming and the canoe route by the Montreal river into Lake Temagami is contributed by Mr. W. R. Bradshaw to the *Anglo-American Magazine*.§ The former lake is an expansion of the Ottawa river, and is therefore on the highway of the lumbering industry. A branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway extends as far as the southerly end, and a fleet of steamboats plies

**Goat Island*. By Peter A. Porter. N. d., 1900. Pp. 54. Illustrated.

†*The Story of Niagara*. By C. H. Hitchcock. (*American Antiquarian*, vol. xxiii, pp. 1-24.)

‡*Canadian Voyageurs*. By Claude Bryan. (*Empire Review*, July, 1901, pp. 692-699.)

§*The Trip to Temagami*. By W. R. Bradshaw. (*Anglo-American Magazine*, July, 1901, pp. 70-78.)

regularly upon it. Lake Temagami, on the contrary, is still in a state of unmodified nature. Its situation, on a plateau nearly 600 feet above Lake Temiscaming, from which it is barely twenty miles distant, precludes access except by toilsome canoeing, including many portages. To those who endure the toil belongs the reward.

In Longmans' Magazine is a paper on the beauties and delights of Muskoka as a camping-out resort.* Mr. Blackwood writes *con amore* and gives a very fair interpretation of the charm of summer life on the islands of those lakes. It is a difficult matter to explain in mere words. The occupations are so trivial, so menial in some respects, the pleasures so commonplace and monotonous. But the fascination of nature in her wilder aspects invests the most ordinary duty with the halo of romance, and the exhilaration of pure air imparts a readiness to be pleased and amused. Although the three Muskoka lakes have hitherto monopolized all the summer camps of the region, it is only fair to say that the whole tract of country from the latitude of Gravenhurst to the Ottawa river and beyond is studded with lakes of the same character. It is not unlikely that the next few years may see many others turned into resorts such as Mr. Blackwood describes in his interesting paper. It is a pity, by the way, that he chose such a detestable word as "summering" to describe the life he writes about.

* *Summering in Canadian Backwoods.* By Algernon Blackwood. (Longmans' Magazine, January, 1901, pp. 215-225.)

(4) **Manitoba, British Columbia and the North-West Territories.**

Diary of Nicholas Garry, Deputy-Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company from 1822-1832. A detailed narrative of his travels in the North-West Territories of British North America in 1821. With a portrait of Mr. Garry and other illustrations. (Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, 2nd Series, Vol. vi, Section ii, pp. 73-204.)

As an original source of authority this is the most valuable contribution to the history of North-western Canada that has appeared within recent years. In the "Henry-Thompson Journals," edited by Elliott Coues, in "The Great Company," by Mr. Beckles Willson, in "The Remarkable History of the Hudson's Bay Company," by Professor George Bryce, neither Nicholas Garry nor the important services he performed as the representative of the Hudson's Bay Company are, we believe, even mentioned. Consequently, students of this important and interesting portion of Canadian history will welcome the addition to our knowledge of the North-west and be proportionately grateful to Sir John Bourinot and to the Rev. Canon Nicholas T. Garry, of Taplow, England, son of the diarist, who have made it public.

Nicholas Garry was in 1821 the only unmarried man on the Directorate of the Hudson's Bay Company, and, being thus free, he was deputed to accompany Mr. Simon McGillivray, a partner of the North-West Company, to visit the various posts belonging to both companies, and to adjust the affairs of the amalgamation just effected. On March 29th, 1821, three days after the deed of union was signed, he left London, and taking ship at Liverpool arrived at New York on Thursday, May 10th. The diary gives full details, not only of the wind and weather, but also of the passengers and of the packet and its appointments. He remained in New York until the 23rd, when he met for the first time Simon McGillivray; they at once embarked on the *Chancellor Livingstone* for Albany and thence, by way of Lake Champlain, went to Montreal. The two companies had for years been at war, often bloody. Mr. Garry describes the feelings with which he met his former opponent. He says :

"The feeling was neither pleasurable or its contrary, but a mixture . . of hope and doubt. But a few months before, Mr. McGillivray, with whom I am to travel so many thousand miles, with whom I have to arrange so many points of importance affecting the happiness and fortunes of so many people, was not known to me, or, if known, as the most active and strenuous opposer of the interests of the Company I came out to represent. Now we were embarked together, and thus we commenced our journey. A simultaneous movement brought our hands together, and if the feeling was not a true one, an intention to act fairly, kindly, considerately by each other, there is more hypocrisy in the world than appears to me to be possible."

On Wednesday, the 13th of June, the party, consisting of Mr. William McGillivray, Mr. Simon McGillivray, and Mr. Garry, their servants, a guide and twelve Canadian *voyageurs*, set out from Lachine in a canoe thirty-six feet long, six feet wide. The route to the North-west was the usual one: by the Ottawa, Lake Nipissing, Lake Huron, and St. Mary river to Fort William, thence by the Kaministiquia route with smaller canoes to the Lake of the Woods and to the forks of the Assiniboine, where they arrived on August 4th. After a stay of two days, they went on to Norway House and thence to York Fort. Here Mr. Garry took ship for England and arrived at Thurso in the north of Scotland on October 26th, reaching London on Saturday, the first day of November, 1821.

No review can give an adequate notion of the Diary. Everything seems to have been recorded by the diarist. His conversation with the passengers, references to historic places passed, the society they met in New York, the love of equality and freedom of the Americans that extended even to the equal and free use of Mr. Garry's hair-brush and comb, all receive due notice. The record is replete also with the most interesting particulars in respect of the flora and fauna, of the places for the portages and other physical features, of the weather, of the *bourgeois*, the native, and the *voyageur*, their songs, their characteristics and their drinking-bouts. In the appendix are gathered many valuable notes on the union of the companies, Lord Selkirk's colony on the Red river, the Bible Society, *voyageurs'* songs, Indians, York Fort, and trade and prices. Several illustrations that give interest to the narrative and many explanatory notes have been added by Mr. Francis N. A. Garry, the diarist's grandson, and Sir John Bourinot.

The Father of St. Kilda; twenty years in isolation in the sub-arctic territory of the Hudson's Bay Company. By Roderick Campbell, F.R.G.S. With portrait. London : W. R. Russell & Co., Ltd., 1901. Pp. xv, 327.

The lover of the story of adventure in the north country who has read and re-read his Alexander Ross, Ross Cox, the two Henrys, Harmon, Alexander and Roderick Mackenzie, and the other hardy traders and travellers in that region will have hailed with pleasure the announcement of this recent addition to their number. The vast country formerly occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company has a literature of its own. The story of isolation and self-dependence of the trader separated from his nearest neighbour by great distances, of the hardships attendant upon his journeys either in winter or summer, and of the intercourse with the various nations of Indians with whom he traded, has been embodied in a series of books which will never lose their power of attraction.

Remembering all this, it is with a feeling of disappointment that the reader finishes Mr. Campbell's volume. He reads and re-reads the title, "Twenty years in isolation in the sub-arctic territory"; he turns to the preface: "The history of my early years, and of my travels and adventures, strange and thrilling enough, in the territory around Hudson Bay"; and "I am able to give the first complete picture of these scarce known regions and their primitive inhabitants as they were when first the white trader travelled among them." Having read all this he is amazed, for the book in no case fulfils its promise.

Mr. Campbell spent, according to his own account, just eighteen years in the North-west, during seven of which (1860-67) he was employed as a clerk at Fort Garry, then the centre of a considerable settlement. The population of the district was between 12,000 and 13,000, and had so far progressed that, in the winter of Mr. Campbell's arrival, Messrs. Buckingham and Caldwell had started the *Nor'-Wester* newspaper. Emigrants were continually coming in, and the city of Winnipeg was gradually assuming form. With these surroundings

his isolation must have been that of a roomful of clerks in a commercial establishment. Deducting the seven years thus spent, we have eleven to account for, in which his doings can with difficulty be traced in his book. The winter of 1868 was spent in following some Americans who were trading on their own account round Lake Winnipeg. On his return in 1869 he found that the Riel rebellion had broken out, and the Company's charter had expired. These events kept him in the settlement and its neighbourhood until 1874. The remaining four years were spent in expeditions up the Saskatchewan valley, through the country which had been surveyed by the Canadian Exploring Expedition of 1858, and in paying visits by the way to Prince Albert and to the head station of the Mounted Police. In no part of his narrative do we discover "the strange adventures" or "scarce known regions," unless a skirmish with a grizzly bear, or a night spent on the open prairie, be accounted such. But indeed the whole story of his north-west life is slurred over in 160 pages, and the book expanded to 339 pages by long rhapsodical meditations of no value. He says (p. 130) that the *Nor'-Wester* "cost three dollars per annum; its reading matter was dear at three cents," and yet a single number gives one a better idea of the condition of affairs in the Red River Settlement than his whole book. When he makes exact statements they are almost invariably incorrect. As an illustration, he says (p. 134):

"A Committee of the British House of Commons sat, in 1857, to inquire into the isolated settlement on the Red River, with the result that two Canadians, civil engineers, were employed for two years to survey a part of the country with a view to a route on British soil from a point on Lake Superior to Port Garry. In 1860 one of these gentlemen published the result of his experiences in a popular form, calling his book 'The Narrative of the Canadian Red River Exploring Expedition of 1857, and of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition of 1858.' This was almost all that came of this first venture, and the matter was allowed to rest. Early in 1860 the scheme was altogether abandoned, on the somewhat absurd ground of physical difficulties."

What are the actual facts? In 1857 the Canadian Government resolved to survey the country between Lake Superior and the Red river, and organized an expedition under the command of Mr. S. J. Dawson, a surveyor, and Professor Hind, a geologist.

Mr. Dawson's report was presented to Parliament in February, 1859, and afterwards widely distributed. On Professor Hind's return he was instructed to proceed with a geological and topographical survey of the country west of the Red river. His report was presented in April, 1859, and he afterwards published it in London, in more popular form (Longmans, 1860). The route surveyed by Mr. Dawson was necessarily not commenced until the negotiations with the Hudson's Bay Company were completed.

To take another illustration from the close of the book: "With Bunker's Hill in view we steamed into the shallow water which narrows into Sandy Hook, and on 5th October we were in New York harbour." Does Mr. Campbell know where Bunker's Hill really is?

With the possible exception of a brief interview with Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, the book is of no historical value.

In a short article on *La Traite et la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson** the writer, Mr. Prudhomme, from a perusal of documents which he neglects to indicate clearly, undertakes to characterize the management and methods of the Hudson's Bay Company during the first century or so of its existence. It would appear that the servants of the great Company were far from having the pluck, dexterity and initiative of the French *coureurs de bois*. In spite of all the efforts of the successive governors, they could not be induced to go out for long distances in search of furs. They preferred waiting for the Indians inside the forts. It would appear also that some of the officials in their dealings with the Indians systematically used false weights. On the other hand, while the Company concerned itself very little with the spiritual welfare of the Indians, it refrained as a rule from supplying them with intoxicants, and the same cannot be said in praise of the French traders. It was not till 1772, when a new and powerful competitor, the North-West

**La Traite et la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson avant la Verendrye*. Par L. A. Prudhomme. (Revue Canadienne, June, 1900, pp. 442-449.)

Company of fur traders, entered the field, that the old Hudson's Bay Company at last was aroused to action and enterprise.

Mr. Bradley introduces a very readable summary of two books which we noticed last year on the Hudson's Bay Company by an interesting reminiscence of his early experiences in Canada.*

"I remember on one occasion, nearly thirty years ago, being camped upon a lake in the back country of Ontario, perhaps a hundred miles north of the nearest town and my imagination was pleasingly stimulated by that fact and by the impressive loneliness of forest, lake and rapid. One night, however, there stole out of the gloom a birch-bark canoe and a sinewy, swarthy individual, almost as dark as an Indian, stepped into the flare of the camp-fire and made himself, as in the circumstances was perfectly legitimate, very much at home for a week. The young man was a gentleman and bore a Highland name; but the point of the incident is that he was in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, and had but a few days previously arrived from some point verging on the Polar regions where he had not seen a white man for five years; a life-time as it seemed to us youngsters, and we looked at him and listened to him with awe. Our pretensions to adventure in the wilderness, but three days of paddle and portage from a town where you might need your dress-clothes four evenings in the week, sank into insignificance as we realized by degrees the kind of life our still somewhat tongue-tied visitor had led. The latter indeed well repaid the primitive entertainment afforded him, though it took some little time to get back the power of ready speech. The wild and lonely surroundings amid which he told his story helped materially to impress it upon the mind and to create a permanent disposition to hear and know something more of the great corporation that held sway for so many generations over so vast and shadowy a region."

The fascinating story of the adventurous fur-traders of the north is told in this chapter, in an easy and charming style which holds the reader's interest to the end. Mr. Bradley has on more than one occasion written on the romantic incidents in the early history of Canada and none of his articles surpasses this, in the skill with which he covers so long a period and conveys to the reader an impression of the power and adventurous history which pertained to the old Hudson's Bay Company. For much of the local colour he is indebted to the deep impressions of early days.

Up to the close of 1901 eleven chapters of *L'Hôpital général de Saint-Boniface de la Rivière Rouge* (1844) have appeared in the *Revue Canadienne* †, covering eighty pages, and the work is

**Chronicles of the Hudson's Bay Company*. By A. G. Bradley. (Macmillan's Magazine, February, 1901, pp. 231-240.)

† *L'Hôpital général de Saint-Boniface de la Rivière Rouge* (1844). (*Revue Canadienne*, 1899-1901.)

still in course of publication. There is more matter worth reading in this series than one would suspect from the title. To begin with, there is a rather interesting account of the long and perilous canoe trip from Montreal to Red river undertaken by four Grey nuns in charge of a party of employees of the Hudson's Bay Company. Through the rough and savage northern wilderness these delicate women followed on the footsteps of Champlain and Brébeuf and Perrot. Emulating the bravery and hardihood of the early explorers, missionaries and fur-traders of the 17th century, under conditions only slightly improved, they ascended the river Ottawa and its tributary, the Mattawa, undergoing painful portages, resting at night under thin canvas on the damp ground. Then they traversed Lake Nipissing, paddled down French river, through surging rapids, across Lake Huron to Sault Sainte Marie; then again, over the treacherous waters of Lake Superior, to Fort William; and onward up the Kaministiquia, through Rainy lake and Lake of the Woods, down the Winnipeg river, and by way of Lake Winnipeg and the Red river, reaching at last, after a journey of fifty-eight days, Fort Garry and St. Boniface. Here is recounted also the early history of St. Boniface, the headquarters of the Roman Church in the far west. We make the acquaintance of Bishop Provencher and of his assistants, some of whom have since come into prominence: Dumoulin, Belcourt, Mayrand, Lafèche (later the Bishop of Three Rivers), Bourassa, Aubert, Taché (the successor to Bishop Provencher in the episcopal see). We observe the humble beginnings of the good work carried on in the care of the sick and the education of children, for the Grey nuns were entrusted with both these duties. Moreover, we obtain an insight into the means of living of the people in that primeval country: hunting and farming. The quotations from the missionary Belcourt's narrative are really good. Some of the circumstances illustrate in a striking way the peculiar conditions in the western country. For instance, the greater part of the nuns' baggage when they left Montreal had to be sent to them to St. Boniface *via* England and Hudson

Bay. We learn also that the yearly charge for tuition of a girl or boy at the nun's school was, at first, twenty cents and a cord of wood.

Le Frère Alexis Raynard, O.M.I., by L. A. Prudhomme,* is merely an account of the circumstances, as far as known, which attended the tragic death of a lay brother of the Oblate Order, in 1875, on his way from Lake Athabaska to Lac la Biche. A party sent in search of the missing man found parts of his body, very much mutilated, in a lonely cabin, eighty miles away from his destination. There is a probability that the murder was committed by an Iroquois servant, of rather sullen disposition, who accompanied Raynard on that occasion, and who, two months later, was shot while prowling at dusk on the outskirts of a Cree encampment, near Great Slave lake. The article would be devoid of all interest were it not that incidentally it presents an aspect of pioneer and missionary life in the far west.

A French view of farming in Manitoba is given in a short article in the *Annales de Géographie*† by M. H. de Savoye. He describes the village of Ste. Anne-des-Chênes, thirty miles south-east of Winnipeg, the population of which almost entirely consists of French-Canadians and *métis*. Contact with their English-speaking compatriots, he says, is jealously prevented by the ecclesiastical authorities. It is to be hoped he is wrong in saying that "cette action continue d'être le principal effort du clergé dans le Nord-Ouest Canadien." He is probably conservative in giving as the average crop of wheat for this farming community no more than seventeen bushels to the acre. The conclusion he comes to is that it is easy to find a living in that country but that no fortunes are to be made there.

* *Le Frère Alexis Raynard, O.M.I.* Par L. A. Prudhomme. (*Revue Canadienne*, September, 1901, pp. 207-213).

† *Un Village Canadien-Français.* Par H. de Savoye. (*Annales de Géographie*, 15 Mai, 1901, pp. 278-279.)

An entertaining account of camping-out on Lake Winnipeg is given by Mr. Hanbury-Williams.* Lake Winnipeg is one of the great lakes of North America. The Saskatchewan and Red rivers flow into it and it empties into Hudson Bay by the Nelson river. If the much talked of grain route to England *via* Hudson Bay is ever established in the interests of the prairie provinces, it is probable that the waterway into the interior by Lake Winnipeg and the Saskatchewan river may become very important commercially. At present the fisheries give Lake Winnipeg its chief value, and, as Mr. Hanbury-Williams shows, it has unrivalled attractions for the sportsman and holiday-maker. There are myriads of water-fowl in the marshes that fringe its shores and its waters contain twenty-one varieties of fish. With the magnificent summer weather that usually prevails, it could hardly be surpassed as a playground for campers-out.

Mr. Harold Bindloss is the author of an excellent sketch† of a settler's life on his clearing in Vancouver Island. His method is to give a detailed account of what takes place during the course of a single day in spring. The morning he spends in ploughing with a yoke of good oxen, and this leads to an explanation of the peculiar difficulty of clearing and keeping clear the land for a farm in that country of gigantic trees and luxuriant growth of seedlings. In the afternoon he takes his team to do some logging in connection with the building of a bridge. In this way he introduces a new scene and a new set of occupations, all typical of a young country. The luxuriance of animal as well as vegetable life on that climatically favoured island is very well brought out by the allusions to the prodigious quantity of salmon, which are used to manure the potato field, to the wild animals roaming fearlessly around, and to the birds that prey upon the salmon. The author makes us feel how strenuous a life is that of the settler, but also how noble a

* *Camping on Lake Winnipeg*. By C. Hanbury-Williams. (Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, December, 1901, pp. 731-746.)

† *Forest Clearing in British Columbia*. By Harold Bindloss. (Imperial and Colonial Magazine, vol. iii, No. 1, pp. 87-95.)

reward it brings in health and in manliness of character. He laughs at the idea that ruffianism exists in such a country, at least outside of the large towns. He says :

"In that land . . . the picturesque ruffian of fiction, if he ever existed, has disappeared, for men who work in grim earnest have little time for self-indulgence and fail to appreciate theatrical villany. There are, of course, ingenious rascals and reckless adventurers, but these do not carry pistols, and, as a rule, gravitate towards the cities and the land-agency business."

Professor Norman Collie, who has been so able and energetic an explorer in the Canadian Rocky Mountains, made yet another expedition to that region in 1900, an account of which he read before the Royal Geographical Society*. The locality chosen by him was on the west side of the main range, but east of the valley of the Columbia river. Although the account he gives of his journey sounds as if it had been anything but successful, he did actually accomplish much of the geographical work that he set out to do. He ascertained the importance of the Bush river in the drainage system of the Columbia river and mapped its course. He discovered a new peak of about 13,000 feet just above the junction of the north and south forks of the Bush river. He also made some minor discoveries that may have great significance in determining what the geological history of the region has been, the principal of which is the great depth of the Bush valley. At the junction of the two forks, almost directly under the new great peak of 13,000 feet, the altitude of the valley was only 2,800 feet above sea-level. One fact that comes out most clearly from Professor Collie's narrative is the luxuriance of forest growth on the west side of the main range. He describes a vast forest of pines, firs and cottonwood trees rising to a height of 150 feet or more, with dense undergrowth, and the ground encumbered with the rotting trunks of fallen trees, some of them six and eight feet in diameter. To force one's way through such a tangle must be a most arduous task. The rate at which the explorers travelled was not much more than a mile a day. Incessant chopping was necessary to bring horses through

**Exploration in the Canadian Rocky Mountains.* By Prof. J. Norman Collie, F.R.S. (Geographical Journal, March, 1901, pp. 252-272.)

at all. In addition, the vagaries of the river banks, sometimes muskegs, sometimes steep canyon-like walls of rock, afforded ample scope for ingenuity in getting round them, and the mosquitoes and such pleasing growths as "devil's club," which has thorny spikes of poisonous attributes, supplied the stimulus of perpetual irritation.

An interesting article by Mr. W. D. Wilcox* describes the possibilities of the Canadian Rocky Mountains for climbers. Mr. Wilcox has already done much exploring in this region, and he writes with enthusiasm of the charm of untamed nature in the mountain solitudes. While recording some of the advances made in recent years by explorers he sounds no alarm that the ground will be worked out for many years. There are, he says, at least two thousand five hundred distinct peaks within a hundred miles of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, of which not more than three hundred have yet been climbed. The most difficult mountain that has hitherto been attempted is Mt. Assiniboine; it bears a strong resemblance to the Matterhorn from some points of view, and has baffled the efforts of several climbing parties. Mr. Wilcox dwells upon the surpassing beauty of the little mountain lakes, particularly Moraine lake, Lake O'Hara and Lake Louise.

In the Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute an abstract is printed of a paper read by the Rev. John McDougall† on the resources of the North-west. He draws attention to four great sources of wealth to be found in the North-west territories, viz., the vast extent of arable and pasture land, the immense coal fields of Alberta, the abundance of waterpower, and the comparative proximity of the territories to European markets by the Hudson Bay route.

**The New Switzerland : the Canadian Rockies as a climbing-ground.* By Walter D. Wilcox. (Pall Mall Magazine, August, 1901, pp. 549-558.)

†*North-Western Canada.* By Rev. John McDougall. (Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute, vol. xxxii, pp. 209-213.)

Mr. E. B. Osborn has an interesting article on trapping in the North-west.* He spent two months in the woods to the north of the Saskatchewan, learning the difficult art of trapping by practical experience as well as by the precepts of an old trapper, his companion. He says that the furs taken in an average year in the North-west exceed in value half a million of dollars and that from 2,500 to 3,000 professional trappers make their livelihood in that way. The fur-trade in those parts is plainly not yet extinct.

Under the title, *Women's Work in Western Canada*†, Miss Elizabeth Lewthwaite puts in a plea for the employment of gentlewomen as domestic servants in the colonies. She relates her own experience on her brother's farm in Assiniboia, where all the cooking and other housework for three brothers—and during the summer two hired men as well—devolved upon herself with, for a time, the aid of a sister. It is this last detail that gives point to her argument. While her sister was with her, not only was the work so much the lighter but the solace of companionship made life easy and pleasant. When her sister left them she felt her loneliness even more than the double work and responsibility that fell to her lot, and, to use her own words, she “used sometimes to long for the sight of a woman's face.” But it was not only an associate in her work that she missed; by her own statement she might perhaps have procured a maid-servant or a Doukhobor woman, but made no attempt to do so. What she needed was a fellow-worker of her own station in life who could be an intelligent and sympathetic companion as well as a domestic helper. The author's contention is that gentlewomen who are not above earning ordinary wages for ordinary work will find plenty of households in the farming communities of western Canada, where their services will be welcome and their companionship appreciated by

* *The Art of Trapping*. By E. B. Osborn. (Badminton Magazine, April, 1901, pp. 421-432.)

† *Women's Work in Western Canada*. By Elizabeth Lewthwaite. (Fortnightly Review, October, 1901, pp. 709-719.)

mistresses who are also gentlewomen. As to the kind of work demanded of them she makes this sagacious remark :

"The very variety of the work destroys its difficulty, for I take it that it is monotony we dislike rather than work itself ; and of monotony there is very little, where such a multitude of interests occupy our minds."

The author urges the establishment in the colonies of agencies for the employment of gentlewomen, which should be in touch with the similar institutions in England. Only in this way, she thinks, can be brought about any systematic emigration of impoverished gentlewomen from England and their establishment in the situations where they will be most valued.

IV. GEOGRAPHY, ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

Travels and Adventures in Canada and the Indian Territories Between the Years 1760 and 1776. By Alexander Henry, Fur Trader. New edition, edited with notes, illustrative and biographical, by James Bain. Toronto: George N. Morang & Co., Ltd., 1901. Pp. xxxiii, 347.

The "Travels and Adventures of Alexander Henry" have long been among the standard authorities for the history of the fur-trade in Canada during the first years of British supremacy. Henry, who was a native of New Jersey, was present at Amherst's capture of Montreal, and almost immediately thereafter, with a keen trader's instinct, set out for the fur-bearing regions of the North-west. He was among the first Englishmen to carry on trade in places where the French had had hitherto a monopoly. Leaving Montreal before the final cession of Canada to Great Britain he returned in 1776 just after the Americans had been forced to evacuate Canada. In those years Canada had passed through the two most momentous crises in her history. She had ceased to be French, and she had made the resolution, which endures to this day, not to cast in her lot with the American Republic.

Henry lived to a ripe old age, and the well-written narrative of his early adventures was not published until 1809 (not 1807 as stated here). It attracted little attention at the time, but its value has ever since been recognized by historians. He tells us of the events of the interior of New France while it was changing its allegiance to Great Britain. He is our chief authority for the tragedy at Michilimackinac, the outcome of the holiday game of lacrosse. He was long a captive among the Indians, closely studied their manners and customs and committed his shrewd observations to writing. His picture of the Indian character has not the unrelieved shadows of Parkman. From the Indians he himself experienced much both of brutality and of kindness. He declares that he was soon reconciled to his captivity and had it not been for the call of duty to return to civilization he could cheerfully have spent his remaining days

among them. It is hard, on the other hand, to picture any civilized being as quite happy with Parkman's Indians. Henry went as far west as Lake Athabasca before returning to Montreal. His fur-trading experiences were not confined to this expedition, lasting sixteen years. For a long time his headquarters were at Montreal, and there is a tradition that John Jacob Astor began his successful career as a trader under Henry's direction.

The book which is now reprinted under Mr. Bain's competent editorial care was already scarce sixty years ago. The present edition is in typography, paper and binding wholly admirable, and the illustrations and maps are interesting. The edition is limited to seven hundred copies. Mr. Bain is not one who has simply worked up the subject for this special purpose. He knows the literature of the early fur-trade in Canada as do few others and the notes show a wide range of reading. He gives an account of Henry's career and of his descendants, corrects the geographical errors, and supplements the remarks upon Indian habits by reference to the present day literature of the subject. The two Henrys who have left material for the history of the fur-trade have been fortunate in their editors. The journal of Alexander Henry the younger, a nephew of the author of the present volume, was discovered, rewritten and edited a few years ago by Mr. Elliott Coues (see Vol. ii of this Review, p. 63). Both in the matter which it contains and in the amazing range and accuracy of the information added by its editor it is a remarkable production. One can offer no higher praise of Mr. Bain's work than to say that it is worthy to rank with that of Mr. Coues.

We have noted a few misprints of names in the notes, such as that of La Rivière on page 29, Jonquière on page 60, Coues on page 72. The grammatical structure of the note on page 197 is confused. Fort Lévis, east of Prescott, was captured by Amherst in August not September (p. xvii). "Williamette" (p. xxix) should be Willamette.

The North-West passage by land, being the narrative of an expedition from the Atlantic to the Pacific. By Viscount Milton and W. B. Cheadle. New edition (the ninth) with postscript. London : Cassell and Company, 1901. Pp. xx, 396.

It is always pleasant to welcome an old classic of travel and exploration in a new edition. "Milton and Cheadle" has been a standard book for many years and may long continue to be one, since it possesses the qualities that make a record of travel perennially interesting. The authors saw the prairies and the British Columbian valleys well before the modern era of railway and agricultural development had begun; their expedition proved unexpectedly adventurous and full of romance; and they tell their story with restraint and brevity, so that the monotony of toil and hardship that they undoubtedly had to endure never gets into the written record.

The period of their journeyings was just after the first rush of gold-seekers to the newly-discovered Cariboo diggings. It has been the fate of most gold discoveries on Canadian soil to have stimulated the nearest trading localities in the United States rather than those of Canada itself; and this has happened mainly from lack of feasible routes through Canadian territory. Just as in the case of the later Klondike discoveries a futile effort was made to create means of access from the North-west territories and British Columbia by an overland route, so thirty-five years earlier the trail across the prairie and the Rocky mountains to Cariboo was advertised, attempted and discredited. What Viscount Milton and Dr. Cheadle rather fantastically named the north-west passage by land was in reality this direct and impracticable route from eastern Canada to Cariboo.

By way of preparation for what they knew to be an exacting journey, and also perhaps to gratify their taste for sporting adventure, they decided to spend a winter near the forks of the Saskatchewan, hunting buffalo, fishing and trapping, so as to be ready for a start early in the year for the long journey before them. A considerable part of the book is taken up with these

preliminary adventures, which make agreeable enough reading, but the real interest of the narrative begins when they set out on their long overland march in the following spring. It is unnecessary at this late day to expatiate upon their wonderful courage and endurance as they forced their way, half starving, through the dense forest of the Thompson river valley down to Kamloops. Assiniboine, their guide, is alive still in their pages; so is Mr. O'B., that comic opera character, whose reality was so unjustly suspected by the first reviewers of the book. In the notes to the present edition Dr. Cheadle quotes copiously from Grant's *Ocean to Ocean*, partly to substantiate the account of their own adventures which had read so like a romance on its first appearance. In these extracts Dr. Grant shows that he at least, and no doubt his fellow-travellers with him in 1872, fully appreciated the veracity as well as the extraordinary determination and energy of the unwilling pioneers of ten years before. With pardonable pride Dr. Cheadle gives Dr. Grant's tribute of admiration for himself and his partners, and the passage may fitly be quoted here also :

"Down the frightful and unexplored valley of the North Thompson, the journey had to be faced on their own totally inadequate resources. Had they but known it, they were beaten as completely as, by the rules of war, the British troops were beaten at Waterloo. They should have submitted to the inevitable and starved. But luckily for themselves and for their leaders they did not know it; and thanks to Mrs. Assiniboine and their own intelligent hardihood, that kept them from giving in even for an instant, they succeeded where by all the laws of probability they ought to have disastrously failed." *Ocean to Ocean*, p. 250.

It is always interesting to read the estimates formed in an earlier period by intelligent travellers of the prospects of a new and growing country, and to compare them with the actual development. Even in 1862 the project of a railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific had been mooted, and the authors point out the obvious advantage of a route from England to China other than that by the Isthmus (now Canal) of Suez. Yet it is plain that they regarded this achievement as one for a remote future, and were more intent upon urging the construction of a good wagon road across the mountains. The great possibilities of British Columbia, due to the mineral wealth, were then, as

now, sufficiently patent, but its agricultural resources were much underestimated.

A word of congratulation is due to Dr. Cheadle that nearly forty years after his memorable journey he should be called upon to prepare a ninth edition of this equally memorable record of it ; his partner in adventure and in the writing of the book has long been dead.

Miss George's book of travel in Canada* is well-written. The authoress imagines a journey through Canada from Victoria, B.C., to Nova Scotia, and describes the scenery, the towns and the people surveyed *en route*. Except that the language is sometimes technical the book is well suited to its purpose as a primer for children. One or two small inaccuracies might be pointed out. It is not true, for instance, that the Hudson's Bay Company "has opened up much of the country for settlement." The policy of the company was to keep out settlers from the territory controlled by it. The Illecillewaet glacier, again, is not advancing ; on the contrary it is in process of recession. The authoress has an interesting style, and she has a gratifying appreciation of what is best in the Canadian people and institutions. It is pleasant to read her opinion of Canadian children, that "almost all are taught good manners, and there are no better bred children in the world." Her description of the Mounted Police is worth quoting :

"They are really soldiers, but they act also as magistrates, sheriffs, detectives, town constables, customs officers, license inspectors, fire wardens, court clerks, crown-timber agents, health officers, hide inspectors, game wardens, relief officers, crown prosecutors, food inspectors and mail carriers."

Humorous exaggeration is not absent. "Quebec," says the authoress, "has a population of eighty thousand, mostly cabmen. Let us take one of their cabs, or *calèches*, as they are called. . . . Once in, hold on tightly and keep a brave heart ; people are not always upset out of them." A full description is given of the great manufacturing industries established at

* *Little Journeys to Alaska and Canada*. By Marian M. George. Chicago : A. Flanagan Company, [1901]. Pp. 96, 106.

Sault Ste. Marie by the Messieurs Clergue. The Algonquin Park comes in for its share of commendation. The protection afforded by it to the valuable wild animals of Canada is illustrated by the fact that at sixty places within its borders families of beaver have established themselves on waters where before they were never found. Such a book for children of the United States is deserving of the greatest praise.

Mr. Andrew Iredale paid a brief visit to the North American continent in the autumn of 1900, and he has published an account of his tour.* He has no comments to make that are startling either from their novelty or profundity, but he has produced a readable narrative. It is evident that he was travelling for pleasure and not for the purpose of collecting statistics. His description of his stay in Toronto, for instance, shows that sight-seeing was sacrificed to social pleasures. The only public building that he mentions having seen is the City Hall. A curious misstatement is made also in connection with Toronto. The wooden footways in the suburbs, he says, are made of "transverse bars, with a short space between each bar to allow of the melting snows to pass away quickly." At Montreal he seems to have been well treated by the authorities of McGill University, to which he gives considerable space. In Boston he fell a victim to local unveracity, for he seriously records that the dome of the State House "is actually sheathed with fine gold!"

In the Reverend Mr. Young's book on mission experiences among the Indians,† there are mentioned some interesting customs and superstitions. One of these is the belief that if, at the moment of a man's death, a relative or near friend can kill himself, the two spirits will be companions in the happy hunting grounds beyond the grave. The story that illustrates this

* *An Autumn Tour in the United States and Canada.* By Andrew Iredale. Torquay : George H. Iredale, 1901. Pp. 164.

† *Indian Life in the Great Northwest.* By Egerton R. Young. London : S. W. Partridge and Co, [1901]. Pp. 126.

superstition was an experience of the author's. He was in attendance at the sick-bed of an Indian girl, the only child of her father. As it became clear that the child was dying the father prepared his gun so that he might blow his brains out simultaneously with the girl's last breath. Mr. Young of course seized the gun and called for help, thus preventing the man's suicide ; for the efficacy of the act depends upon its being done at the moment of the death of the relative whose companionship is desired.

The pioneer work in exploration that is being done by the members of the Geological Survey of Canada was never better exemplified than in the paper read before the Royal Geographical Society by Mr. J. Mackintosh Bell.* The most northerly of the three great lakes that swell the volume of the Mackenzie river is Great Bear lake, lying partly within the Arctic Circle. Since the days of Franklin and Richardson hardly anything has been added to our knowledge of the country to the north of Great Bear lake. Mr. Bell has been engaged in exploring that inhospitable region, and his paper deals particularly with Great Bear lake itself, and the route which he followed from its eastern end to the Fort Rae arm of Great Slave lake. This, as he says, was absolutely unknown ground, and he succeeded, with slight assistance from natives, in finding a route by an almost continuous chain of lakes. The disadvantages of climate in those distant northerly tracts may be appreciated by Mr. Bell's difficulty in avoiding ice on Great Bear lake in the very heart of summer. On June 23rd the surface of the lake, as seen from the south-westerly end, was still an unbroken sheet of ice. It yielded, however, sufficiently to enable them to make a start in canoes for the north shore by July 4th, but they were still hindered by ice packed along the shores and across bays, and on July 26th they were only able to cross Smith bay (the north-westerly arm) by breaking their way through the ice for four

* *Explorations in the Great Bear Lake Region.* By J. Mackintosh Bell. Geographical Journal, September, 1901, pp. 249-258.)

miles. Strangely enough, with ice still on the water, the land along the shores is covered with verdure, principally moss it is true, but also trees, which Mr. Bell mentions as "of fine growth, worthy of a more southern latitude." Here he found the remains of the winter quarters of Sir John Richardson and Dr. Rae when searching for Franklin. The log houses were still in good condition. A traverse across country from this northerly end of the lake to the Coppermine river yielded geological results of interest. They came very close to Coronation gulf and the Arctic ocean. On the return to Great Bear lake Eskimos were encountered, who fled before them, leaving their camp and everything it contained. Mr. Bell says that "they had evidently never come in contact with white men before, because no article of civilized manufacture was found in their camp." He forbodes the ultimate extinction of the caribou in consequence of the wanton destruction that Indians and Eskimos practise. The vast herds have been pushed further and further north, and "places which they visited as recently as six years ago know them no more."

The columns of a French missionary paper contain a narrative * of a remarkable journey made by the Roman Catholic bishop of Athabasca-Mackenzie, Mgr. Grouard. The bishop speaks of himself as a man over sixty and yet he managed in the space of nine months to make the entire round of his immense diocese, which lies in the most inhospitable territories of the Canadian North-west, extending apparently even into the Yukon district. He left the headquarters mission on Lake Athabasca on January 3rd, presumably 1900, and had returned by the end of September. The first part of his travels, by dog-sledge to Fort Simpson, occupied three months. His pastoral duties kept him in the neighbourhood of Fort Simpson until June when he continued by steamboat his journey down the Mackenzie river to Fort Good Hope. About the middle of June he set out

* *Les Eldorados du Nord-ouest Canadien : Excursion au Mackenzie et au Klondyke.* Par Mgr. Grouard (Les Missions Catholiques, 10, 17 and 24 Mai, 1901, pp. 224-226, 231-234, 246-249).

on what must have been the most difficult and dangerous portion of his journey, the ascent of the Peel river and across the chain of mountains to the Porcupine river. His simple description indeed shows what hard work and perseverance this must have entailed.

"Imaginez-vous un immense escalier, non pas en ligne droite, mais faisant des milliers de courbes et de zigzags. De chaque côté s'élèvent des montagnes dont une masse de pierres se sont détachées (*sic*) et obstruent le chemin. Or cet escalier est le lit de la rivière. Je vous laisse à penser quel courant, quels rapides, quelles cascades il faut affronter tour à tour."

When the Bell river flowing into the Porcupine was at length reached, the good bishop and his clerical companion were left by their Indian guides and proceeded to find their way to Fort Yukon unassisted! From this place steamboats and railways conveyed them the rest of their journey. The bishop's narrative, apart from the incidents of travel, is taken up with matters ecclesiastical. He notes that the Indians about Great Slave lake are now beginning to build themselves log houses for the winter season instead of spending it in their usual wigwams.

An amazing experience for a woman is narrated by Miss Emma L. Kelly *, who made most of the journey from Dyea to Dawson (before the days of the White Pass Railway apparently) in company with twenty-two men. She managed to get her thousand pounds of luggage transported by packers over the Pass to Lake Lindeman (which she calls "Linderman") and there engaged a passage for herself and her belongings with the party of twenty-two, who were on the point of starting in boats down the river. As the season was far advanced the weather was very cold and towards the end of the journey drift ice delayed them greatly. It can hardly be accepted however that the thermometer registered "twenty degrees below zero" at lunch-time. Nevertheless it must have been sufficiently comfortable. No tents were put up for sleeping in; the lady, like the men, rolled herself in her icy blankets and slept under the stars. She describes herself as singing coon songs at the top of

* *A Woman's Trip to the Klondike*. By Emma L. Kelly. (Lippincott's Monthly Magazine, November, 1901, pp. 625-633.)

her voice during the day to cheer herself and the rowers as well. Her Newfoundland dog was an object of dislike to one of the men. One day as they were landing the dog jumped out first, and this man who was steering instantly pushed the boat out again and made for another landing-place. The dog tried to jump into the boat but missed its footing and fell into the icy water. As it swam bravely after the boat Miss Kelly told the man to stop and take in the dog, to which request he paid no attention. Thereupon she whipped out a revolver and threatened to shoot him. The dog was rescued. On the evening of the arrival of the party at Dawson, the lady treated the men to the whiskey with which they celebrated the happy termination of the voyage, and they all drank decorously in their tent and "joined in singing the songs of home." It is evident that Miss Emma L. Kelly is a remarkable woman; further notes of her career in Klondike would be acceptable reading.

The sumptuous volumes* recording the observations of the pleasure party of scientific men who accompanied Mr. E. H. Harriman on his summer cruise along the south coast of Alaska only touch incidentally upon matters Canadian. Never was a rich man's summer holiday more ingeniously planned to combine pleasure with profit. Having secured a large vessel, with officers and crew numbering 65 persons, Mr. Harriman conceived the happy idea of augmenting his own modest family party of eleven by giving a number of specialists the benefit of the trip, which might thus be turned to account in the interests of science. The list of his party reads like the retinue that Mark Twain took with him to scale the Riffelberg. There were twenty-five men of learning in various branches, three artists, photographers, stenographers, surgeons, a trained nurse, even a chaplain. Mr. John Burroughs, who writes the narrative of the expedition, expatiates upon the beauty of the scenery in the

* *Alaska*. (Harriman Alaska Expedition.) 2 vols. New York: Doubleday, Page and Company, 1901. Pp. xxxviii, 384. Illustrations.

channel between Vancouver Island and the mainland. There is an interesting study by Mr. W. H. Dall of the native tribes, including the Tlinkit Indians of the British Columbia coast. The chromolithograph and heliogravure illustrations of the volumes are beyond praise.

The name Labrador suggests the most cheerless, barren and uninviting of countries, and yet Dr. W. T. Grenfell has contrived to show us that it spells happiness to many people.* The coast of Labrador is the seat of a hardy population of fishermen, increasing in numbers, increasingly supplied, we may hope, with the appliances of civilized life. Dr. Grenfell speaks of them as eminently contented with their lot, and he gives a very good reason for it.

"There is a great fascination in constantly being thrown on one's own resources, and in discovering faculties which we are not conscious of possessing, because we have no need of their services. The newly-thought-of device which has enabled us to accomplish a more successful hunt or fishery brings, together with its actual gains, a pleasure and a stimulus which a mere additional purchase does not bring."

The life of the Labrador settler, half fisherman, half trapper, is admirably depicted. The hardships are undeniable, the graces are absent, but there is adventure of the most stirring description, good-fellowship and hospitality in abundance, and independence of action to the taste even of those most impatient of control.

The true conception of the outline of the continent of America was a long time in being reached. Mr. Beckles Willson has an illustrated article in the Strand Magazine† which shows how vague, indeed how imaginary, were the designs that passed muster for maps of the New World in the half-century that followed its discovery. The embayed archipelago that appears in Columbus' coat-of-arms is the earliest known representation of America. The Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of

* *Life in Labrador*. By W. T. Grenfell. (Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, November, 1901, pp. 688-698.)

† *The Evolution of a New World*. By Beckles Willson. (Strand Magazine, September, 1901, pp. 318-322.)

Mexico are the first portions of the continent that begin to be recognizable, but it was not until 1541, when Mercator produced his map of the New World, that the outline of the whole becomes fairly correct. Mr. Willson reminds us that the north-west coast was still imperfectly known until Vancouver's voyage in 1788, and the subsequent publication of his map.

The history of Arctic discovery during the first half of the 19th century is practically a history of English effort in those regions. The sixth volume of Clowes' *Royal Navy** contains a chapter by Sir Clements Markham on voyages and discoveries between the years 1815 and 1856, including a brief statement of what was done by the expeditions to the Arctic regions under Ross, Parry, Back, Franklin and the Franklin search expedition under Belcher. The scientific results of these expeditions were, as everybody knows, to clear up the uncertainty as to the existence of a continuous sea-passage from Atlantic to Pacific oceans to the north of the American continent. The north-west passage, so long sought for, was at last found, and when found it proved of no practical value whatever. But the story of those intrepid adventurers will always be interesting, and the share they had in the exploration of the northern part of British America is betokened by the geographical names. The unorganized territory that consists of the group of large islands in the Arctic ocean is called Franklin, in well deserved commemoration of the great leader. Parry sound, Melville island, the Back river, McClure strait, McClintock channel, Cape Kellett, and many other names, are a permanent memorial of the discoveries made by this group of hardy explorers.

Mr. Charles Hallock contributed to *Forest and Stream* a sketch of the exploring work of Dr. Robert Bell, the present director of the Geological Survey of Canada, which he repub-

* *The Royal Navy, a history from the earliest times to the present.* By Wm. Laird Clowes, and others. Vol. vi. London : Sampson Low, Marston and Company, Limited, 1901. Pp. xvi, 592.

lished in pamphlet form.* Dr. Bell is indeed one of Canada's veteran explorers and his achievements deserve recognition. Labrador, Baffinland, the shores of Hudson Bay have all been mapped and partially surveyed by him, and he has also made more exact surveys, geological as well as topographical, of the Ottawa river and its tributaries and of the lakes so widely scattered north of Lakes Huron and Superior and as far west as Lake of the Woods. This is but an extract from the full list of his explorations and surveys, which is given more at large in Mr. Hallock's pamphlet. Dr. Bell has been continuously in the service of the Geological Survey for forty-four years, and he has won his way by thorough work to the position he now occupies. It is astonishing proof of his capacity for hard work that, although only fifteen when he began to be employed on surveys, he should have found time to take a University degree in Science, and another in Medicine, besides undertaking scientific work outside of his regular duties.

The Second Report of the Geographic Board of Canada† contains a large number of decisions on names. The advantages of the constitution of a central authority such as this Board on matters of spelling and nomenclature are obvious. But *quis custodiet ipsos custodes?* We find among the Rules of nomenclature a suggestion that "the initial letters of generic or descriptive parts of geographical names . . . should not be capitals." At the same time the practice of the Board seems to be to continue to use a capital initial letter where the generic word precedes the proper name, for instance "Lake Huron" and "Mount Baker," but "Arrow lake" and "Frazer falls." This distinction seems to be uniformly maintained (although "Georgian Bay" occurs once, apparently by oversight), and we would suggest that the Board alter the wording of its rule accordingly.

**One of Canada's Explorers.* By Charles Hallock. Washington : Gibson Bros., 1901. Pp. 15.

†*Annual Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, 1900.* Ottawa : S. E. Dawson, 1901. Pp. 45.

Canada : An Encyclopædia of the Country. The Canadian Dominion considered in its Historic Relations, its Natural Resources, its Material Progress and its National Development. By a corps of eminent writers and specialists. Edited by J. Castell Hopkins. Vol. VI. Supplementary. Toronto: The Linscott Publishing Co., [1900]. Pp. 557 ; Index vol., pp. 188.

The sixth volume of Mr. Castell Hopkins' *Encyclopædia* is intended to complete the record of Canadian progress as well as to give to the public a mass of material that had accumulated during the compilation of the preceding volumes. The five sections deal with Canadian relations with the Empire and the United States, Canadian politics, judicial systems and laws, Newfoundland, and Canadian climate, physical geography and media of communication. Section I contains some interesting contributions, while Section III is doubtless a valuable compendium of legal and judicial knowledge excellent for reference, but of less value to the layman than to the lawyer. The second section comprises admirable histories of the political parties by men whose names will command respect, brief biographies of all the Premiers of the Dominion, sketches of Orangeism, of Freemasonry and of the Labour movement, closing with a number of fragmentary notes by the editor. No apology need be offered for giving thirty pages to Newfoundland in Section IV, while in Section V are gathered subjects as diverse as the scenery of Canada and its electric street railways.

Fault might easily be found with the relative space assigned to the topics ; but this is a difficulty that cannot always be overcome. However, the editor alone is responsible for giving Sir John Abbott about three times, and Sir John Thompson twice, the space occupied by the very inadequate notice of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie. Although the present volume is a great improvement on its predecessors in the matter of accuracy, there are still frequent signs of haste : "Coldstream" becomes "Goldstream," (p. 296) ; "Sir David Jones," (p. 176) should be Sir Daniel Jones. Sir John J. C. Abbott died, not on October

3, but on Oct. 30, 1893 (p. 247). It may well be doubted that "in 1849 Lord Elgin introduced the dual language system" (p. 26); or that "extreme Protestant sentiment . . . has been voiced on the Catholic side by the temporary success of such men as Mercier" (p. 29); and still more that the Western Union has 29,318 miles of telegraph line in Canada (p. 535). The "authoritative and complete list" of Colonial Secretaries (p. 152) has many errors.

The Separate Index volume consists of two parts, a topical index and an alphabetical list of "Leading Men." It will require considerable experience to use it effectively on account of the many alphabetical sequences.

JOHN STEWART CARSTAIRS.

Sir John Bourinot's paper on Social and Economic Conditions in Canada, 1838-40*, hardly does its author justice. The account of the sources from which the population of the several British North American colonies was augmented before 1837 is far from complete. The picture of the home life of the people of Upper Canada is quoted from "Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada," by Mrs. Jameson, a writer notoriously out of sympathy with the beginnings of Canadian civilization. She certainly does not do justice to the hardy pioneers whose unremitting toil laid the foundation of a province that in less than five generations was to be the finest of the Dominion. The early methods of communication, the inception of the steamboat, the construction of canals and the building of the first railway are mentioned; the growth of popular and higher education, the literary culture of the period, the first newspapers, the pioneer leaders of the several religious denominations and the first surgeons, lawyers and judges all receive brief notice. Sir John Bourinot is generally accurate in statement, but in this paper there are some errors. Major Richardson was a native of Queenston, not of Amherstburg, and his "Wacousta"

* *Social and Economic Conditions of the British Provinces after the Canadian Rebellions, 1838-1840*. By Sir John G. Bourinot, K.C.M.G. (Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, 2nd series, vol vi, section ii, pp. 29-47).

was published, not in 1838, but in 1832. The first railway in British North America was constructed before 1837. Operating under a charter obtained in 1832 the Champlain and St. Lawrence railway from Laprairie to St. Johns was opened on July 23rd, 1836, by the Earl of Gosford. The first trains were drawn by horses, but steam power was used in the next year. On page 42, 1737 should be 1837; "Sir J. Buchan Macaulay," (p. 47) should be Sir J. Buchanan Macaulay; "Earnestown" (p. 36) should be Ernesttown.

*The Canada Handbook** with maps is a useful summary of the resources, outlook for labour, cost of living, etc., in all the Canadian provinces. It is accurate and well arranged. We are not without hope that at some time British writers will see the incongruity of speaking of the great Dominion as a "colony" but meanwhile the term pervades this book. Such a phrase as "settlers up country" is hardly used in Canada, whatever it may mean. There is no "Commercial Bank of Canada" (p. 18) having offices in London. Probably the Canadian Bank of Commerce is meant. It is amusing to read that "there is telegraphic communication between Canada and all parts of the world"; one may read next that clothes are worn and that English is understood in Canada!

An article on *The Dominion of Canada* in the Practical Teacher † is accompanied by a large outline map very well done, and, reaching those teaching the youth of Britain, is likely to do good. The writer gives a sketch of a journey across Canada and is fairly well informed, though not Victoria but Vancouver is "the newest city of the west", and it is hardly accurate to say that the Dominion was formed "largely through the influence of Mr. George Brown." There is a vivid description of "cowboy" life, and this for moral is worth repeating:

* *Canada Handbook*. With maps. Issued by the Emigrant's Information Office, Westminster, 1901. Pp. 75.

† *The Dominion of Canada*. The Practical Teacher, March, 1900, pp. 455-458.)

"Over three and a half million square miles with a population equal to that of London! Think of it! Not barren veldt or sandy desert or tropical miasmatic swamp, but for the greater part splendid country, well watered and wooded, with a magnificent climate and vast mineral wealth, asking and imploring man to come and take it. . . . In twenty years you can leave it. You can return to your crowded and unhealthy cities if you like, but you will not."

The third edition of a commercial geography of the British Empire, by Mr. Lyde, is published in 1901*, but the work of revision has been very imperfectly done. In reckoning up the available coal of Canada no mention is made of the valuable Crow's Nest deposits, and the existence of gold in the Yukon district is barely mentioned in a note appended to the account of Canada. Even this mention ignores the completion of the White Pass railway which has utterly changed the commercial situation of Dawson. The section devoted to Canadian timber is briefer than the importance of the lumbering industry seems to demand and it is moreover inaccurate. In the first sentence occurs a misstatement. The lumberers do not "clear the land." Anybody who has seen a forest after it has been stripped of its timber would hardly consider it "cleared" either for pasture or agriculture. The importance of the New Brunswick and other spruce forests for the manufacture of wood pulp is entirely overlooked; wood pulp indeed as a commercial product is not mentioned at all. The notion that salmon-fishing in the Fraser river can only be carried on at night on account of the clearness of the water is not only erroneous but conveys a totally inadequate idea of the salmon-fishery in that river. Consultation of any elementary geography of Canada would prevent such a statement as "the northern part of Central Canada is called the North-West Territory."

There is an excellent institution in England called the Colonial College which aims at training young men intended for the colonies so as to fit them for the various emergencies that may occur in a new country. The College authorities maintain

**A Commercial Geography of the British Empire.* By Lionel W. Lyde. Third edition, revised. London: Methuen & Co., 1901. Pp. x, 160.

a regular correspondence with old students, partly to keep themselves and the succeeding generations of students in touch with whatever changes may be going on in the colonies for which their pupils are preparing. A batch of these letters is published in the *Empire Review*,* among which are several from Canada. One young man describes the advantages of farming in New Brunswick as he sees it. Another writes from New Westminster; a third (the most enthusiastic of all) from the neighbourhood of Edmonton. There is much, no doubt, in the sagacious remark of the first of these correspondents, that the reason there is so little information in England on the Maritime provinces and so much on the North-west and British Columbia is that the railway companies have millions of acres to sell in the west and none in the eastern provinces.

Mr. J. D. Whelpley's *The Isolation of Canada* † refers not to isolation caused from without but to Canada's attempts to secure what he calls "isolation" by building her own railways, etc., so as to be independent of her great neighbour. He notes that the annual trade between Canada and the United States amounts to \$200,000,000 and that only Great Britain and Germany have a larger commerce with the Republic. These statistics are less convincing as to the advantages of freer trade than they seem to be at first. Foreign trade is but a fraction of the total trade of such a country as the United States and the chief stimulus to production is the internal trade between the States which is wholly free. None the less is it desirable that due weight should be given to the remarkable extent of the trade relations between Canada and the United States. Mr. Whelpley thinks that "within the span of the present generation" Canada may have 25,000,000 people. If he means within the next quarter of a century a safer figure would be 10,000,000.

**Phases of life in the Colonies*. (*Empire Review*, April, 1901, pp. 323-331.)

† *The Isolation of Canada*. By J. D. Whelpley. (*The Atlantic Monthly*, August, 1901, pp. 196-204.)

The one disappointing thing in Canada's progress is the slow growth of population.

The Statistical Year-Book of Canada for 1900. Issued by the Department of Agriculture. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1901. Pp. 641.

The Statistical Year-Book for 1900 is filled, as usual, with a great mass of statistical tables, many of them quite valuable, taken from a variety of sources. The principle on which these have been arranged is not quite obvious, nor apparently very easily discovered. As to whether or not these statistics are capable of yielding much trustworthy information will depend upon the mental training and the experience with statistics of those consulting them. One may be pardoned a certain curiosity to read the answers which might be given to a paper consisting of a few questions on the tables in this volume by some typical Canadians, even though members of Parliament. The average person who attempts to follow up the statistics will often find himself in perplexity over the simplest of matters. To take an elementary instance at random. We find among the first tables in the book, those dealing with agriculture, the following statements with reference to corn:

Total imports of foreign corn . . .	18,110,183 bushels	
Foreign corn entered for home		
consumption	18,000,183	"
Foreign corn exported	11,758,882	"
Domestic corn exported	2,142	"

The reader is left to draw what conclusions he may be able from this colourless statement of facts. However, this aspect of the compilation has been enlarged upon before and need not be gone over again.

Among the new features of the volume is a very serviceable map of the Dominion, indicating more particularly the nature of the fisheries and the location of the timber lands and fertile districts suitable for grazing and agriculture. Though the latter constitute but a small portion of the whole Dominion, and even

allowing for the suspicion that the habitable and cultivable districts are set down with a departmental hand somewhat more lavish than that of Providence, there is, nevertheless, evidently an enormous area yet capable of supporting a thriving agricultural population, with all its industrial and commercial accessories.

We have before commented upon the one-sided character of the historical notes in the nondescript section called Record. It is noticeable that the war of 1812-15 has expanded considerably during the past year with, if possible, even more disastrous results to the Americans. There is, indeed, a show of weakness in the admission which is now made that the Americans had a few doubtful successes during the war, yet the victories of the British turn out to have been so much more numerous and overwhelmingly successful than previously indicated, that we are far more than compensated for the small concessions allowed. Altogether, it now appears, from the importance of these matters in the Record, that three years of glorious warfare were worth at least the following half century of peaceful life. The same one-sidedness pervades the notes of the South African war. According to this summary the war has consisted of a series of British victories and successes, even more uninterrupted than those during the war of 1812-15, while the Boers have never had a single success. These glorious records exhibit unflinching courage and devotion on the part of the Statistical Department, but they are lacking in a certain quality of frankness that history demands.

History of the Bank of Nova Scotia, 1832-1900. Privately printed. Pp. 176.

The History of Canadian Currency, Banking and Exchange.
By Adam Shortt, M.A. Parts five, six and seven.
(Journal of the Canadian Bankers Association, vols. viii and ix.)

The volume issued by the Bank of Nova Scotia setting forth the history of its development from its foundation in 1832 presents an example which other leading banks would do well to follow. It contains a short but very interesting account of

the struggle which the bank had to make for incorporation against the influence of a rival possessing a monopoly. The Bank of Nova Scotia really played not an unimportant part in the struggle for responsible government, and its victory over the Halifax Banking Company was also a victory for the popular cause, for "five partners out of the eight who were concerned in the Bank [Halifax Banking Co.] were members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, forming, with their relatives, a majority in both." The characteristic features of Canadian banking were early developed, but it was not till after 1870 that the bank became something more than a provincial institution. Since that date it is noteworthy how often it has been foremost in seeking development in new directions.

It has always been somewhat puzzling, and never quite explained, why the cash credit system was abandoned almost before it had come into use in Canada. The Canadian system, as Professor Shortt demonstrated some years ago, is no servile copy of the Scottish system, which indeed had not taken its distinctive character when the main outlines of our own had been laid down; but the general resemblance and the fact that so many of the early Canadian bankers were Scottish by origin makes it hard to understand why the cash credit was so soon abandoned. The explanation is given in this volume, and is eminently satisfactory and reasonable. The migratory habits of the people and the sparseness of settlement demanded the exercise of a great amount of vigilance because the sureties were apt to disappear. The volume contains the annual general statements since 1833, and an instructive and well-drawn chart illustrating the position and business of the bank during the same period.

With regard to Professor Shortt's studies in Canadian economic history a reviewer can only express his satisfaction that a difficult and necessary piece of investigation is being carried through systematically in so competent a manner. It would be almost an impertinence to express an opinion except in general terms, for no one but Professor Shortt himself is in a position fully to appraise the value of the work done. Those who have at

any time ventured into the almost unworked field of Canadian economic history will appreciate the untiring industry which these papers display and the research which they imply. The piecemeal character of their publication detracts, not from their merits, but from a full recognition of these merits; and if the advice might be tendered in all modesty the work would be more effective if it was not so much divided up by the necessities of periodical publication.

North American Forests and Forestry, Their Relations to the National Life of the American People. By Ernest Bruncken. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1900. Pp. vi, 265.

Report of the First Annual Meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1900. Pp. 32.

Report of the Second Annual Meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1901. Pp. 64.

Report of the Chief Inspector of Timber and Forestry for Canada, 1899. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1900. Pp. 20.

Report of the Superintendent of Timber and Forestry for Canada, 1900. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1901. Pp. 16.

Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands of the Province of Ontario, 1900. Toronto: L. K. Cameron, 1901. Pp. 91.

The increased attention which is being given to the subjects of forests and forestry in Canada is an indication that Canada is entering on an era of systematic and economic development of her resources, with little left to chance and less to the haphazard exploitations of shortsighted individuals. The formation of a Canadian Forestry Association and the creation of a new section of Forestry in the Department of the Interior are timely and profitable developments; and from these sources we may expect an impulse for the conservation and economic development of the forest lands. In many ways the position of the country in

this respect is fortunate. The value of the forest from a national point of view had forced itself on public attention in the United States, and indirectly in Canada, before there was any prospect of exhaustion in Canada. It is known now not merely that the forests are a source of wealth to lumber operators as well as to governments, but also that the preservation of forest areas is an agricultural necessity. These things have been learned before there was any danger of panic legislation on the subject, and Canadians are able to reap the benefits of the elaborate and costly, and often fruitless, experiments carried on in the United States. We may not know what to do in Canada because experience has shown that each country must develop its own system of forestry; but at least we have learned what not to do, which in forestry is probably the more important half of knowledge. At present the interest taken in the subject has been focussed through the necessities of the prairie provinces. In the east, and in British Columbia, the end is so far from being in sight that it would have been very difficult to found a Forestry Association by means of the practical enthusiasm of these provinces alone; but in the north-west, where people regard tamarack as good fuel and go into raptures over a stalky Manitoba maple, the question is one of great importance. The consequence is that there is now a national Association which can look after forestry problems in the east as well as in the west, and help to create an intelligent interest in the preservation of one of Canada's great resources.

The volume by Mr. Bruncken does not say much directly of Canada. It makes an occasional reference to regulations in Ontario, but not sufficient to justify reference to it in this Review, were it not that the great similarity of conditions in the northern United States and in Canada make his conclusions equally applicable to Canada. The author declares that forestry is not the art of planting trees or the art of preserving woodlands. It is simply the art of managing forests and utilizing them for the benefit of the owners—who in the case of Canada are the nation at large. So much stress has sometimes been laid upon the necessity of preservation that it was not unnatural that the lumber operator should

view a forestry movement with a little suspicion. It is a matter of congratulation that the Canadian Forestry Association has started with a very clear recognition of the fact that there are two distinct problems in Canada—the one, the planting of trees in the plains; the other, the preservation of the existing forests from devastation by fire. Since the membership of the Association is largely western it is natural that a considerable part of its attention should be devoted to the questions of tree-planting in the plains. In the east the problems of reforestation are never likely to be serious; and the forester's axe is more needed there than his planting tools. Arbor Day has become an institution in the eastern provinces, and teachers and children sally forth to plant trees. What is more needed is to impress upon the youthful mind the absolute necessity of exercising care regarding fire.

The two volumes of the proceedings of the Association contain much interesting material. The paper by Dr. Robert Bell on "Canada's Northern Forests" in the volume for 1900, and the papers on "The Economic Management of Pine Forests," by Mr. Bertram, and on "The Pulp Industry in Relation to our Forests," by M. Langelier, are worthy of special mention. Dr. Bell gives a curious instance of the law of the survival of the fittest. So prevalent have forest fires at all times been that the Banksian pine depends on fire to facilitate its reproduction. The principal means of releasing the seeds from the cones is the scorching which comes with a forest fire. The two reports of the Chief Inspector of Timber and Forestry are chiefly taken up with the question of planting in the plains and with the creation of forest reserves there. The forests of the east are under the care of provincial authorities.

The report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the province of Ontario contains a very interesting historical appendix on the history of "Land Tenure in Canada," by Mr. R. H. Browne, who traces one principle running through the long history of land grants, from the feudal grants of New France to the present day. The residence of the grantee or purchaser on his land, and the clearing and improvement thereof, have with

greater or less success always been insisted upon and enforced on pain of forfeit. It was so in the days of seigneur and censitaire, and it is to-day the only condition upon which public land can be acquired in the province of Ontario.

Professor McLean continues his investigation of the history of Canadian railway policy* and covers the very important period from 1849 to 1867. The interest naturally centres in the construction of the Grand Trunk and the varying relations between the Government and the Company, of which Professor McLean gives a very clear and impartial account. He has the happy faculty of hitting the joints; and only those who have accomplished or attempted similar research in the economic history of Canada can appreciate the immense amount of work which he must have done to attain such a happy perspicuity. Apart from the history of the Grand Trunk, the period investigated is worthy of attention because it was pre-eminently the construction period, and Canada had by its very mistakes to find a railway policy and to solve the difficult question which has not yet, after fifty years and more of disastrous experience, been satisfactorily solved. The Guarantee Act of 1849 was the first step, but it was found that a practically unlimited guarantee was re-acting prejudicially on the credit of the country; and the Act was frequently amended and always in the direction of restriction, the Municipal Loan Fund Act being one of the chief amending laws. The battle of the gauges and the effects of the railway boom are incidents from which a good deal of sobering instruction may be drawn even in this day.

The Manufacture of Iron and Steel in Cape Breton. By P. T. McGrath. (Engineering Magazine, July, 1901, pp. 571-585.)

A Nerve Centre of Vast Industry. By Dwight E. Woodbridge. (The World's Work, May, 1901, pp. 758-760.)

**The Railway Policy of Canada, 1849-1867.* By S. J. McLean. (Journal of Political Economy, March, 1901, pp. 191-217.)

The Coalfields of Canada. By James Cassidy. (Chambers' Journal, May, 1901, pp. 310-313, 326-329.)

The Maritime Provinces of Canada. By W. Albert Hickman. (Anglo-American Magazine, June, 1901, pp. 497-504.)

This group of articles and essays deals with some of the more interesting industrial developments in the Dominion. The forest resources stand in a class by themselves and have been separately treated, but the appearance of two such articles as head this list is an indication that the industrial future of Canada is to be found exclusively neither in agriculture nor in lumber. At two points so widely distant as Sydney, Cape Breton, and Sault Ste. Marie, industrial developments of an almost revolutionary character are taking place, of the full importance of which few Canadians are aware, and for which the country is not yet industrially quite ready. The workers to man these industries have been imported, though it will not be long before the industries train their own workmen.

The paper dealing with the industrial development of the "Soo" is slight and not quite worthy of the subject. The most adequate account of what is being done there and what is intended is contained in the speeches of Mr. Clergue, which have been issued in pamphlet form. The steel industry at Sydney receives very adequate treatment in the Engineering Magazine from Mr. McGrath and full justice is done to the immense industrial possibilities of that region. Not long since the London Economist called particular attention to the Cape Breton industry, the product of which has already become a serious competitor of English iron in the Glasgow market. Mr. McGrath enters into his subject with almost as much enthusiasm as he devotes to his favourite topic, "The French Shore Question"; and it must have been a welcome relief to turn from that depressing theme to the more hopeful subject of Bell Island ores and Sydney blast furnaces. The paper is illustrated with many drawings and charts and is well worth a careful perusal by those who are concerned to know the industrial development of Canada.

The paper on the coalfields of Canada and that on the Maritime provinces are of less value ; the former quotes largely from the Reports of the Geological Survey and gives a clear and succinct account of the various coalfields in the Dominion, worked and to be worked ; the latter is a paper of a somewhat conventional type which makes up for its vagueness by rather pointless eulogy and adds but little to the reader's stock of information.

The two articles* dealing with a very picturesque section of the population in the Canadian North-west are not by any means, though considered here together, of equal importance. The first is an external study, sympathetic enough, it is true, but without much insight ; and is marred by a very ridiculous complacency which is summed up in the last sentence, to the effect that when we consider what these people have endured " we need not scruple to extend to them the hand of Christian fellowship," an assurance which may be classed with the dictum of a well-known divine that among the Doukhobors (and others) there is a fine field in the North-west for the spread of Anglo-Saxon Christianity—whatever that may be. The article by Ivan Strannik in the *Revue de Paris* is well worthy of close attention on the part of those interested in this strange people who have settled in the west. It contains an account, and a very sympathetic and discriminating account, of the origin of the sect, of its history and its doctrines, and a full and adequate account of their settlement in Canada. Mr. "Mood" should of course be Mr. Maude, who has done so much to overcome some of the idealist objections raised, by a few of their number, against conforming to necessary and not very oppressive regulations. But with this slight exception the article is characterized by a high degree of accuracy and may be taken as a standard history of the settlement of the Doukhobors in Canada.

* *Among The Doukhobors in Canada.* By Nellie N. Baker. (*Missionary Review of the World*, August, 1901, pp. 575-581.) *Les Doukhobors.* Par Ivan Strannik. (*Revue de Paris*, 15 Octobre, 1901, pp. 865-898.)

Professor Ashley's volume on *Surveys, Historic and Economic** includes three papers, one dealing explicitly with Canada ("The Canadian Sugar Combine"), and two which deal with the development of England's commercial policy towards her colonies and have therefore a bearing on Canadian history. The two papers on colonial policy are amplifications of the position now generally taken, perhaps more fully in America than in England, that the old colonial policy was, in Brougham's words, "superfluous rather than burdensome." The paper on English legislation covers ground already worked over, but the paper on "American smuggling, 1660-1760" contains a large amount of information of importance in the discussion of colonial policy which was not before available, and lays to rest the venerable fiction that the American colonists were all smugglers. The paper on the Canadian Sugar Combine naturally has not the interest it had when first published in the Toronto University Quarterly in 1890, and no one would feel inclined now to assert that the author had been bought by the combine. The paper is based on the report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1888 and has not been brought up to date. We are not sure whether such a combine continues to this day, but obviously neither the hopes nor the fears of 1888 have been realized. But ten or fifteen years ago the Sugar Combine was a more pressing question than our present Paper Combine.

Annual Report of the Geological Survey of Canada (new series), Vol. xi, Reports A, D, F, G, J, L, M, R, S, 1898. Ottawa: S. E. Dawson, 1901. Pp. 867. Maps and plates.

Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department for the year 1900. Ottawa: S. E. Dawson, 1901. Pp. 203, map.

The annual volume of the Geological Survey Reports is as bulky as usual and covers the operations of the Survey from side

**Surveys, Historic and Economic.* By W. J. Ashley. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1900. Pp. xxvii, 475.

to side of the Dominion, including separate reports on parts of British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Keewatin, Quebec, Labrador and the territory north and south of Hudson strait, as well as the Director's summary report for 1899, and reports on chemistry and mineralogy and on mineral statistics. The summary report for 1899 (A) was reviewed last year and may be passed over now. Mr. McEvoy's report on the Yellow Head Pass route (D) begins with an historical sketch of explorations in the pass, then takes up the topographical side of the work and ends with the geology. Robson peak is spoken of as the highest in the Canadian Rockies, reaching 13,700 feet. The rocks of the region extend in age from the archæan to the Laramie, and the cretaceous beds include seams of lignite coal reaching a thickness of 13 feet. In Report F Mr. D. B. Dowling describes the geology of the west shore and the western islands of Lake Winnipeg, which is 260 miles long and nearly as large as Lake Erie, but only from 40 to 60 feet deep. It is the seat of important fisheries. Appendix II gives a sketch of the explorations of Lake Winnipeg, beginning with the journey of La Vérendrye (1734-39) and coming down to 1886, and including references to no less than 24 different explorers, two-thirds of whom visited the region before 1850.

Dr. R. W. Ells describes in detail the geology of a portion of the Eastern Townships in part J, the rocks being mainly Laurentian with palæozoic strata in the lower ground. He mentions ochers or "mineral paints" and bog and lake iron ore as the chief economic products of the region, the lake ore being dredged from the bottom of Lake Tortue, where it is slowly replaced by deposit from the water, so that its bottom may be dredged again and again. In an appendix Mr. Chalmers describes the Rivière Blanche landslip, where in 1898 a large portion of three farms suddenly broke loose and flowed as mud into the valley of the river, destroying buildings and causing the loss of a life. Such landslips have occurred at least twice before this in the low marine plains of silt and clay.

Mr. A. P. Low gives a brief account of the south shore of Hudson strait and of Ungava bay in part L, in which he describes the barren rocky shores and hills formed of ancient rocks penetrated by eruptives, containing, however, occasionally rocks belonging to the iron-bearing series described in previous reports. He finds in marine terraces evidence that the region was recently submerged 400 feet in the sea. His references to the Eskimos are interesting.

"It was curious to see a mother take a short black pipe filled with rank tobacco out of her mouth and pass it backwards to the small child in her hood; the youngster evidently relished it, as there was always a cry when the mother resumed her own smoke."

Dr. Robert Bell in part M reports on the northern side of Hudson strait, describing the mountains and glaciers of Baffin Land, the snow cap rising to 8,000 feet above the sea; he also speaks of the great lakes of the region, one of them 140 miles in length by 60 in breadth. The rocks are largely gneiss, though great masses of crystalline limestone occur also. Both of these papers on the region of Hudson strait are illustrated by beautiful photographs.

Report R, by Dr. Hoffmann, on chemistry and mineralogy, contains descriptions of several minerals new to Canada, one of them natron or natural soda, which occurs in thousands of tons in the bed of two lakes in the Lillooet district of British Columbia. A long list of assays of supposed gold ores shows a monotonous repetition of the brief sentence, "It contained neither gold nor silver." It should be added however that of the numerous assays a number from British Columbia showed very respectable amounts of the precious metals.

The mineral statistics of the Dominion are given in Report S, by Mr. E. D. Ingall, including a comprehensive table containing the amounts of the various mineral products for thirteen years, ending with 1898. As the same ground has been covered in reports previously reviewed it will not be necessary to take up these statistics in detail.

A pathetic feature of this volume of the Canadian Geological Survey Reports is the fact that it is headed by a letter of trans-

missal signed by Dr. George M. Dawson as Director, but was not distributed until after that admirable geologist had suddenly passed away. His was one of the keenest and clearest intellects which Canada has yet produced, though his spirit was hampered by being encased in a frail and deformed body.

The Summary Report for 1900 touches on the usual wide range of subjects and localities covered by the Canadian Survey, but much of its interesting material is too condensed to be profitably referred to here. The collections exhibited at the Paris Exposition are described; Mr. McConnell's work in the Yukon is briefly sketched, and also Mr. Gwillim's exploration of the Atlin district in northern British Columbia. Mr. Brock's field studies of the Kootenay mining region and Mr. McEvoy's of the Crows Nest coal-field are given in some detail. In one section of the coal-field 216 feet of coal were found in seams from one to forty-six feet thick. Mr. McEvoy estimates the coal-bearing area at 230 square miles averaging 100 feet of workable coal, or 22,595,200,000 tons; and the coal, which is of cretaceous age, is of excellent quality. Mr. J. M. Bell wintered on Great Slave lake (1899-1900) so as to continue the exploration of the Mackenzie district during the following summer; Mr. Wm. McInness explored the iron region southwest of Port Arthur, and Dr. Bell worked in the Michipicoten region, devoting considerable attention to the now well-known Helen iron mine. His estimate of the probable amount of ore in that deposit (26,000,000 tons) is likely to prove excessive. Dr. Parks' explorations in the Muskoka district are described, and Dr. Barlow's work in the same region is referred to. Dr. Barlow has been made petrographer in place of Mr. Ferrier, and so will perform less field work in the future. Dr. Ells describes his explorations in the Ottawa valley, chiefly in Ontario; Dr. Adams reports on the geology of the Montreal region, and Mr. G. A. Young on the Lake St. John district. Work was done by Professor Bailey and Mr. Chalmers in New Brunswick, the latter taking up the pleistocene geology; and Mr. Fletcher with his assistant continued the examination of the Nova Scotia coal-

fields. The report concludes with a mention of the chemical and mineralogical work of the Survey by Dr. Hoffmann, a statement of the palaeontological investigations of Dr. Whiteaves and Dr. Ami, and of the work in natural history by Dr. Macoun.

Besides the regular reports of the Survey which have been reviewed above, there have been issued during the year two palaeontological reports of importance, *Contributions to Canadian Palaeontology*, as they are entitled; including *Vol. II, Part II, Canadian Fossil Insects*, by Dr. Samuel H. Scudder, which describes and illustrates numerous fossil beetles from the interglacial clays of Toronto; and *Vol. IV, Part II, Revision of the Genera and Species of the Canadian Palaeozoic Corals*, by Mr. Lawrence M. Lambe. *A Catalogue of the Marine Invertebrata of Eastern Canada*, by Dr. J. F. Whiteaves, should also be mentioned among the Survey publications; and a very useful volume on the *Altitudes in Canada*, by Mr. James White, Geographer of the Department of the Interior, now no longer connected with the Geological Survey. This volume of 266 pages gives all the known railway elevations as well as elevations of canals, lakes and mountains, and is of importance to geologists or geographers who have to take account of elevations in their field work.

Tenth Report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, 1901.
Toronto: L. K. Cameron, 1901. Pp. 236.

Annual Report of the Minister of Mines [British Columbia], for the year ending 31st December, 1900. Victoria, B.C.: Richard Wolfenden, 1901. Pp. 1027. Maps.

Department of Mines [Nova Scotia], Report for the year ended September 30, 1900. (Appendix No. 6 to Journals of House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, 1901.)

The tenth report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines includes twelve reports, beginning with the statistics for 1900, which show a decided increase in the production of the more important metals except gold. To offset the decline in gold productions from \$424,568 to \$297,861, the output of silver, nickel and

copper has increased one-half, and that of iron one-sixth. The production of iron is valued at \$936,066, of nickel at \$756,626, of copper at \$319,681, and of silver at \$96,367. Of non-metallic minerals, structural materials amount in value to nearly \$4,000,000 and petroleum and natural gas to more than \$2,000,000, out of a total mineral product, including metals, of \$9,298,624; and the total is \$900,000 greater than in 1899. In the introduction the statistics for the first quarter of 1901 are given also, so far as metals are concerned, showing a large proportional increase over 1900, especially in iron ore and pig iron. Arsenic too, which first appears in the statistics in 1899, shows a considerable increase, being valued at \$12,046 for three months as compared with \$22,725 for the whole of 1900. Ontario is the only part of America in which any quantity of arsenic is produced, and up to the present it has all come from the arsenical gold ore of the Delora mine. The statistical report is made by the new Director, Mr. Thos. W. Gibson.

Mr. Frank N. Speller gives an interesting sketch of the chemical industries at the Sault Ste. Marie, where the immense water power of St. Mary's rapids, which have a fall of 18 feet, has been put to use by the Messieurs Clergue in the production of sulphite pulp, alkali, etc. These are the beginnings of what may prove to be very important industries.

The reports of the mining inspectors come next, showing that the gold-mining industry in northwestern Ontario has been dull, most of the mines and prospects having been shut down during the year, though in the east several gold mines seem to be working prosperously. On the other hand there is much activity in the search for iron, copper and nickel properties, and several that promise well are being developed.

The Vermilion river placers are described by Dr. Coleman, a stretch of sands and gravels forty miles long to the north of Sudbury being found to be auriferous, though of very low grade. In the north-east of the province Professor Miller describes the iron ranges of the Nipissing district, while similar ranges to the west are described by Dr. Coleman under the title "Iron Ranges

of the Lower Huronian." From these two reports it is evident that iron range rocks closely resembling those of the famous iron regions of Michigan and Minnesota may be traced in almost every Huronian area in northern Ontario, though up to the present only one important ore body has been developed, that of the Helen Mine, near Michipicoten.

The last report in the volume is on the Sea Beaches of Eastern Ontario, by Dr. Coleman, giving an account of the clays, sands and gravels, containing marine shells, skeletons of porpoises, whales, etc., over the lower end of the province between the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, a region which has risen, since the ice age, from beneath an extension of the gulf of St. Lawrence.

The report of the British Columbian Minister of Mines shows an increase of more than 30 per cent. in the mineral output of the province for the year 1900, the total value being \$16,344,751, of which gold mines account for more than \$4,700,000, coal for somewhat less, and lead, silver and copper for the remainder. In regard to the product of lode mines the statement is made that in 1895 the total value produced was \$2,342,397, and in 1900 \$10,069,757, showing an enormous rate of increase. Following the general statistics, which are given largely in tabular form, is a detailed account of the mines and prospects of the different mining divisions, illustrated by numerous and excellent reproductions. The two maps enclosed are interesting as showing the newer mining divisions in the little explored northern end of the province just south of the Yukon territory, and as defining the views of British Columbia in regard to the disputed Alaskan boundary. While these maps probably present an extreme view of the British claims, they are at least no more extreme than the boundary as shown on American maps, where the line is drawn everywhere 30 miles inland from every minor inlet of salt water, many less than three miles wide, ignoring the fact that the 30-mile limit is only an alternative where no mountain range exists nearer the shore. As mountain ranges, lofty and glacier clad, border the whole shore, it is evident that the 30-mile limit has very little opportunity to come into play.

The Nova Scotian report, by Dr. Edwin Gilpin, contains a large amount of information, but very inconveniently arranged for the ordinary student. The table given on the first page jumbles together ounces of gold, long tons of ore and coal, and dollars (in respect to grindstones), without any general statement of values produced. In this respect the report stands far behind that of British Columbia or Ontario. The yield of gold for 1900 was 30,399 ounces, valued at \$19 per ounce, a considerable advance on 1899 when 27,772 ounces were produced. The coal production also made great progress, increasing from 2,642,333 tons to 3,238,245. The only decline of importance shown by the table is a falling off of about 18,000 tons in the amount of gypsum, which reached only 122,281 tons in 1900. The rest of the report consists of details regarding individual mines.

The latest and most complete compilation of the mineral statistics of Canada is to be found in *The Mineral Industry** for 1900, the materials for which have been obtained from the Geological Survey and the Bureaus of Mines of the various provinces. In this are given tables of statistics for more than forty mineral products, beginning with arsenic and ending with stone. From these tables we learn that structural materials (brick, stone, cement, etc.) amount in value to \$6,302,423; fuels (coal, petroleum, natural gas) to \$14,891,716; and metals to \$40,536,019. If we add nearly \$2,000,000 for a number of mineral products not included in the divisions just given we have a total of \$63,710,785. When it is recalled that the mineral statistics for 1890, as given by the Geological Survey report, amount to a total of only \$16,763,353, and for 1895 of \$20,639,964, it will be seen how rapidly Canada is advancing in its mineral products. The most important single item is gold, of which the Dominion mined \$27,916,752, about \$22,000,000 of this coming from the Klondike. At present Canada is the third country in the world as a gold producer, having beaten Russia and being surpassed

**The Mineral Industry, its Statistics, Technology and Trade in the U.S. and other Countries to the end of 1900.* Vol. ix. New York and London: The Scientific Publishing Company, 1901. (See pp. 826-830 for Canadian statistics.)

by the United States and Australia only. In a year or two, however, we must expect to drop to the fourth place, when South Africa regains its old commanding position as a gold mining country.

In addition to the regular reports of the Geological Survey and the mining departments of the provinces, a number of separate reports and papers have appeared within the year. The province of Ontario publishes a report on the explorations carried out by ten parties sent into the field in northern Ontario during the previous summer.* The main work of the parties was topographical, but a geological assistant and a timber estimator were sent with each; and the reports, which are, it may be remarked, of very unequal value, cover statements regarding the extent of agricultural land, the climate, the timber, the geology, the water powers, etc., of the enormous region traversed. The introduction contains the following statement:

"It was not expected, of course, that the parties would be able to make a thorough and exhaustive exploration of all the territory assigned to them, and the estimates here given of what has been reported are very conservative. Totalling up the figures here quoted, however, we have over 25,000 square miles of good fertile land, or over 16,000,000 acres, and 288,000,000 cords of spruce or other pulp wood. There are also numerous smaller areas, both of timber and land, which are not included in these figures, but which will all be available when the development of the country takes place."

Most of the fertile land mentioned lies on the Hudson bay slope between Lakes Abitibi and Nepigon on the east and west and the parallels of 51° and $48\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ on the north and south, about the same latitude as southern Manitoba or northern France. There are many reproductions of photographs in the volume but they are badly printed, and the letter press is not attractive.

The descriptive catalogue of the Ontario Bureau of Mines exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition† is much better printed and illustrated than the report just reviewed, and contains a list of the specimens with descriptive notes, plans and maps.

**Report of the Survey and Exploration of Northern Ontario, 1900.* Toronto: L. K. Cameron, 1901. Pp. 294. Map.

†*Mineral Exhibit of the Province of Ontario.* Toronto: L. K. Cameron, 1901. Pp. 92.

The lamented death of Dr. George Mercer Dawson is briefly commemorated in a paper in the *American Geologist*. A bibliography of his numerous and important works is given and an excellent portrait heads the article.*

A carefully compiled "List of the Published Writings of Elkanah Billings," the most famous Canadian palæontologist, has been prepared by Mr. B. E. Walker, and will be of service to those interested in the palæontology of Canada.† A brief biographical sketch with a portrait and a bibliography has been also published by Dr. Ami in the *American Geologist*.‡

**George Mercer Dawson*. (*American Geologist*, Vol. xxviii, August, 1901, pp. 67-86.)

†*List of the Published Writings of Elkanah Billings*. By B. E. Walker. (*Canadian Record of Science*, Vol. viii, No. 6, July, 1901, pp. 266-387.)

‡*Brief Biographical Sketch of Elkanah Billings*. By Henry M. Ami. (*American Geologist*, Vol. xxvii, May, 1901, pp. 275-281.)

V. ARCHÆOLOGY, ETHNOLOGY AND FOLK-LORE

The Races of Man: An Outline of Anthropology and Ethnography. By J. Deniker. London: Walter Scott, 1900. Pp. xxiii, 611.

North Americans of Yesterday. A Comparative Study of North American Indian Life, Customs and Products, on the Theory of the Ethnic Unity of the Race. By Frederick S. Dellenbaugh. N.Y. and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1901. Pp. xxvi, 488.

Living Races of Mankind: A Popular Illustrated Account of the Customs, Habits, Pursuits, Feasts and Ceremonies of the Races of Mankind Throughout the World. By H. N. Hutchinson, J. W. Gregory, and R. Lydekker, assisted by eminent specialists. London: Hutchinson & Co., 1901. 2 Vols. Pp. 584.

Professor J. Deniker's *Races of Man* is one of the best comprehensive books on the subject we have, the author being well-known as the advocate of a certain special classification of the various peoples inhabiting the globe. As is the case with most anthropological works written across the water, the section (pp. 507-576) on "the races and peoples of America" is not the most satisfactory portion of the book. The aborigines of Canada and the United States are treated on pages 519-543, the chief stocks being discussed very briefly. For some unexplained reason the author (p. 526) groups the Algonkian and Iroquoian as *one* linguistic family, which mistake is the more remarkable on account of the general accuracy of his other classifications. The book is well illustrated, and some of the pictures (*e.g.* that on page 522) are identical with those in *The Living Races of Mankind*, both books having obtained them from the same source, the remarkable photographic collection of Prince Roland Bonaparte.

Mr. Dellenbaugh's study of the *The North Americans of Yesterday*, which has the advantage of possessing, besides good illustrations, admirable typography and an excellent index, traverses the whole field of American ethnology from language to religion, from flint-flaking to city life. Naturally enough,

the mass of material, outside of the general descriptions of the wild tribes and the items to be found under the special headings of arts, industries, etc., is concerned with the American aborigines beyond the borders of Canada. The book is, however, one which every Canadian archæologist and ethnologist will find of great interest and value.

The native races of America occupy pages 505-576 of the second volume of *The Living Races of Mankind*, and this section, like the rest of the book, is profusely illustrated from excellent photographs. The tribes selected and the proportional spaces allotted to each are not such as the experts on the spot ought to have recommended. The Eskimos, for example, are assigned pages 505-528, the rest of the North American aborigines pages 529-552, Mexico, Central and South America pages 553-576. Of peoples within the limits of the Dominion the Eskimoan, Athapascan, Algonkian, Iroquoian and Siouan stocks alone are considered, all but the first very briefly, the very interesting and important tribes of the north-west coast being omitted from treatment altogether. The authors have evidently sought to make a readable rather than an exhaustive or minutely accurate volume in so far as the American aborigines, at least, are concerned. There is no excuse for the statement on page 534 that the Shoshonean stock "comprises the Pawnees, Kiawas, Comanches and Utas." The Siouan stock and the Pueblo tribes are given the greatest share of attention, and, in the case of the former, the material in the reports of the Bureau of American Ethnology is chiefly drawn upon. Considering the extensive range of these two volumes, and the excellent illustrations and general make-up, disproportion and minor inaccuracies may be excused, but in case a second edition is issued the section on America might be rewritten with profit. For the ordinary reader, however, the book is a good one and should be in at least all public libraries.

ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN.

Archæological Report 1900. Being part of Appendix to the Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario. Toronto: Warwick Bros. and Rutter, 1901. Pp. 62.

Drills and Drilling Methods of Canadian Indians. By W. J. Wintemberg. (Reliquary, Vol. vii, pp. 262-266.)

Notes on Skulls taken from a Prehistoric Fort in Kent County. By Archibald Blue. (Proc. Canad. Inst., Vol. ii, pp. 93-95.)

A Quarry and Workshop of the Stone Age in New Brunswick. By G. F. Matthew. (Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., 2nd Series, Vol. vi, Sect. ii, pp. 61-69.)

Prehistoric Mines of Lake Superior. By J. H. Lathrop. (American Antiquarian, Vol. xxiii, pp. 248-258.)

Wooden Relics. By G. E. Laidlaw. (*Ibid.*, pp. 169-170.)

Plants used by the Indians of Eastern North America. By L. S. Chamberlain. (American Naturalist, Vol. xxxv, pp. 1-10.)

Ethnology in the Jesuit Relations. By Joseph D. McGuire. (American Anthropologist, N.S., Vol. iii, pp. 257-269.)

Besides a list of specimens (Nos. 21,768 to 22,129) added to the Museum since the last record, the *Archæological Report* for 1900 contains "Notes" (pp. 11-24) by Mr. David Boyle, whose recent promotion was well deserved, and papers by the Very Rev. Wm. R. Harris, W. J. Wintemberg, Frederic Hamilton (who treats of the South African native tribes) and A. F. Hunter. Mr. Boyle writes briefly about primitive art, the human form in Indian art, the human face in clay, besides describing two stone pipes from Bexley township, some fragments of pottery, objects in bone, etc. The observations on "The Human Form in Indian Art" are illustrated by comparison with thirteen figures of men and women drawn by children in the Toronto kindergartens. The view taken by Mr. Boyle is that "primitive man was only deficient—not absolutely defective—in originality", and "his conservatism was rather of a generic than of a specific character." The decorative and ornamental art of Canadian Indians of the Lake region is, perhaps, best represented by their tobacco-pipes. The Indian's efforts in imitating the human head were

of a general kind and not distinct attempts at portraiture, although individual peculiarities of dress, ornament, physiognomy were sometimes made. There is a good deal of truth in the statement (p. 14): "The efforts of a kindergarten pupil, or of any untaught child, to 'make a man,' correspond in results to that of the savage who undertakes to produce a similar drawing, and whether we say in this, or in any other connection, that the savage is but a child, or the child a mere savage, is quite immaterial." In the case of even the kindergarten children, however, the influence of book-pictures is discernible. In clay, and sometimes in stone, Mr. Boyle observes, the Indian has worked more successfully than at drawing. There are, nevertheless, great individual and tribal differences here,—the Kootenays, for instance, draw the human face and form remarkably well, but have no great development of plastic or stone art of a decorative or ornamental sort. Very interesting is the unique three-faced pipe from Bexley township figured on page 20. In connection with Mr. Boyle's remarks it may be well to read Regnault's discussion of the human physiognomy in savage art in "La Nature" (Paris) for 1901. Mr. Boyle seems to limit somewhat too much the power of progress of the American Indian, but not much can be said against his general conclusion that "the condition of civilized as compared with that of primitively-minded peoples differs mainly in respect of the fact that among the former there is an enormously greater tendency to adopt, to adapt, to assimilate, and to originate."

Mr. Harris's paper (pp. 25-36) on *The Flint Workers: A Forgotten People* is intended to give "an epitomized history" of the Attiwandarons, or Neutrals, whose territory stretched from the Genesee to the Detroit. The importance of this branch of the Iroquoian family, the author believes, arose from the fact that, since they controlled the chert-beds and "had easy access to an unlimited supply of material for spear, arrow heads and scalping knives," neither the Hurons, on the one hand, nor the Iroquois, on the other, "desired to make enemies of them,—hence their appellation of Neutrals." That they did not rise to the

position of supremacy among the Iroquoian peoples is explained by "their licentiousness, their freedom from national and domestic cares, which destroyed their warlike courage."

In his paper on *Indian Village Sites in the Counties of Oxford and Waterloo* (pp. 37-40), Mr. W. J. Wintemberg gives a brief account of village-sites belonging to the Attiwandarons or Neutrals, and of some others attributed to a pre-Neutral people. The latter differ from the former in being situated near large streams or small lakes, instead of near springs or small rivulets. There are also differences between the two in the nature and location of the remains found in connection with them. Mr. Wintemberg is inclined to believe that the so-called "bird amulets," about which there has been much discussion, may belong to the pre-Neutral people, who were, perhaps, of Algonkian stock.

Mr. A. F. Hunter's article (pp. 50-62) on the *Bibliography of the Archæology of Ontario* is his third contribution of the kind. It contains some 110 titles with descriptive notes of contents. Special features of this useful bibliography are the citation of newspaper articles, the notices of the evolution of roads from Indian trails and the references to out-of-the-way passages relating to the Indian in books on Canada not specifically devoted to ethnology or archæology.

Mr. Wintemberg's paper in the Reliquary on *Drills and Drilling Methods of the Canadian Indians*, which is illustrated by 21 figures in the text, treats in general fashion of the drilling of stones by the Indians of Ontario,—pump drills, stemmed drills, notched drills, double-pointed drills, etc. A pump-drill used so recently as 1888 by the Onondagas of Canada is now in the U. S. National Museum at Washington. Some of the chert objects thought to be "drills" have been looked upon by certain archæologists as hairpins! Others have been thought to be fish-bait holders or fish-catchers! So the subject is a little dark still. But the author is, doubtless, justified in classing many of these objects as drills.

Mr. Blue's *Notes on Skulls taken from a Prehistoric Fort in Kent County* describe briefly seven skulls obtained from an ossuary not far from the shore of Lake Erie, the interment being pre-Columbian by about a century. There is reason to believe that two different Indian peoples are represented by these remains.

Professor G. F. Matthew's *A Quarry and Workshop of the Stone Age in New Brunswick* describes the site and situation of a "workshop" for the manufacture of stone tools at McDonald's Point, near the outlet of Lake Washademoak, where numerous evidences of the manufacture of weapons of chalcedony, carnelian, agate, jasper, etc., have been found. Minor "workshops" exist elsewhere in the same region. The author is of opinion that certain changes in the lake level have taken place since man first began to manufacture his tools and weapons here and that the period of the dispersion of some of them is more ancient than the residence of the present Indian population. The changes in the lake and river level must have occurred in prehistoric times.

Mr. J. H. Lathrop's article on *Prehistoric Mines of Lake Superior* has chiefly to do with the American side of the lake, but there are a few Canadian items. On the Canadian side of St. Mary's river, we are told, "many exploration pits of the ancient miners have been found, but no extended workings, for the Canadian copper is in the form of copper ore, and there is no evidence that it was ever worked."

In his brief paper on *Wooden Relics* Mr. G. E. Laidlaw notes the occurrence of fish-stakes, mat-beaters, mallets, etc., and then digresses to describe some pits on hills in Victoria county, Ontario, said by local Indian tradition to have been built by the Mohawks for defence against the Algonkian Mississagas.

Miss Lucia S. Chamberlain's article on *Plants Used by the Indians of Eastern North America*, a study in ethnobotany, contains numerous references to tribes now or formerly resident in Canada—Algonkins, Blackfeet, Delawares, Ojibwas, Micmacs, Cayugas, Hurons, Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Wyandots. A useful list of authorities is appended.

The recent publication of the voluminous edition of the *Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents (1610-1791)*, edited by Mr. Thwaites, has led Mr. McGuire to discuss in interesting fashion the matter concerning the life, habits and customs of the Canadian aborigines contained therein. His *Ethnology in the Jesuit Relations* gives one an *aperçu* of the Indian as he was in the days of the famous missionaries of the Catholic faith, and indicates how much of real ethnologic value the Jesuit Fathers have transmitted to us. As Mr. McGuire justly observes, the importance of the data in question "is due to the fact that they [the Relations] are a collection of all the references made by a large number of intelligent men who lived for years among the people of whom they wrote." If the priests misunderstood the "religion" of the "savages," they bore testimony, none the less, to their intelligence, and "Indian children who were instructed in the schools are referred to as equal to white ones in mental development." It was a happy thought that led the author to reproduce, condensed in English, the main ethnologic facts embedded in these magnificent records of savage hardihood and simplicity and of Christian zeal and perseverance.

ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN.

An Eskimo Brain. By Ales Hrdlicka. (American Anthropologist, N.S., Vol. iii, pp. 454-500.)

A Contribution to Eskimo Craniology. By W. H. L. Duckworth and B. H. Pain. (Journ. Anthrop. Inst., N.S., Vol. iii, pp. 125-140.)

The Colour-Vision of the Eskimo. By W. H. R. Rivers. (Proc. Cambridge Philos. Soc., Vol. xi, pp. 143-149.)

Colour-Introspection on the part of the Eskimo. By Christine L. Franklin. (Psychological Review, Vol. viii, pp. 396-402.)

The provenience of the subject of Dr. Hrdlicka's study of *An Eskimo Brain*, "from the neighbourhood of Smith Sound," brings it within the range of scientific literature relating to Canada, but the data considered are too technical to be dwelt

upon at length here. The paper is a valuable addition by an expert to the small stock of our knowledge of the cerebrology of the American aborigines. It is an interesting fact that this Eskimo brain "is heavier and larger than the average brain of white men of similar stature," and that it "rather exceeds that of an average white male in the number, extent and depth of the sulci and in the complexity of the gyrations."

Mr. Duckworth and Mr. Pain's *Contribution to Eskimo Craniology* is mainly concerned with the results of the measurements of eleven adult males and ten adult females from Labrador, who were on exhibition in London during the winter of 1899-1900, in comparison with the data obtained from Eskimo crania in the Anatomical Museum at Cambridge and elsewhere. There are appended also some "Miscellaneous Notes" on the Labrador Eskimo by Mr. R. G. Taber.

Another Eskimo paper of great importance is Mr. Rivers's *The Colour-Vision of the Eskimo*, which embodies the results of the examination (in England) of ten male and eight female Eskimos from Labrador with Holmgren's wools, besides a study of Eskimo colour-words. The Eskimo colour-terms are developed by means of qualifying affixes and modifications of a few basal colour-names, a process not very common in primitive tongues generally, colours being more frequently named after natural objects.

According to Mrs. Franklin, whose *Colour-Introspection on the part of the Eskimo* is a discussion of the facts revealed by Mr. Rivers's investigations, the acute colour-consciousness of the Labrador Eskimo has made them aware that "red, yellow, green and blue (and no other colours) are of a unitary character." This she considers "a very remarkable coincidence of scientific colour-scheme with an impersonal character of colour-experience."

ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN.

Some Items of Algonkian Folk-Lore. By A. F. Chamberlain.
(Journal of American Folk-Lore, Vol. xiii, pp. 271-277.)

Translation : A Study in the Transference of Folk-Thought.
By A. F. Chamberlain. (*Ibid.*, Vol. xiv, pp. 165-172.)

"*Hiawatha*" among the Ojibwa Indians. By Mabel H. Barrows. (Southern Workman, Hampton, Va., Vol. xxx, pp. 771-776.)

Blackfoot Amusements. By Rev. John Maclean. (American Antiquarian, Vol. xxiii, pp. 163-169.)

Gambling among the Crees with Small Sticks. By G. E. Laidlaw. (*Ibid.*, pp. 275-276.)

The Modern Dialect of the Canadian Abenakis. By J. Dynely Prince. Torino, 1901. Pp. 20.

Notes on the Modern Minsi-Delaware Dialect. By J. Dynely Prince. (American Journal of Philology, Vol. xxi, pp. 295-302.)

Of Dr. Chamberlain's two articles, the first, *Some Items of Algonkian Folk-Lore*, enumerates, with interpretative notes, fifty-one words and expressions relating to folk-lore to be found in the late Abbé Cuoq's *Lexique de la langue Algonquine*. This dictionary of the speech of the so-called Nipissings of the Lake of the Two Mountains, Quebec, published in 1896, is one of the most valuable Canadian contributions to the study of American aboriginal languages. It does not seem to have been noticed hitherto how much of matter of a folk-lore nature it contains,—names and terms connected with rites and ceremonies, festivals, "medicine," mythological personages, star-legends, etc.

The second, on *Translation*, is mainly concerned with the etymological and psychological interpretation of nineteen "translation words" from Bishop Baraga's *Dictionary of the Otchipwe (Ojibwa) Language*. By "translation words" is meant such words as, for the purpose of rendering into the Indian language the Scriptures, hymns, etc., have been changed in meaning, or made up by the missionaries with or without the aid of their converts. This class of words constitutes a most important section of the phenomena of racial contact in its mental

aspects. There is a very noticeable pagan aroma about some of the words in use to denote Christian ideas, as may be seen in the terms for "Holy Ghost." The ambiguity of our words "marry," "baptism," etc., is not carried over into their Ojibwa renderings. The narrowness of the field of perception in some of the translations is illustrated by the word for "Christian," which really signifies "one who prays." Protestant and Catholic differences crop out in the words for "Saturday," which with the Ojibwa of the latter faith is "Mary day," with those of the former "sixth day" (i. e. from Sunday). Many other interesting points might be brought out in a detailed discussion of the topic just broached here.

Gambling is with many Indian tribes the passion of their lives. Mr. Laidlaw, in his very brief account of *Gambling among the Crees with Small Sticks*, describes the common stick-hiding game as he saw it in 1882 at Muscowpetung's reserve, about thirty miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle. An interesting feature of the game is the endless and very varied attempts by means of questions, noises, facial and other contortions, to throw the opposing players off the scent. Women "do not take part in the game except when they are used as chattels, and are themselves included as the stakes."

Miss Barrows' article on "*Hiawatha*" among the Ojibwa Indians gives a brief account of "Hiawatha," a pantomimic tableau, performed by the Indians of Garden River, Ontario, in honour of the family of Longfellow. The ceremony was "rather a reminiscence of their own early life than an adaptation of the poem." One must remember also the confusion the poet made between "Hiawatha," who was an Iroquoian hero, and the Algonkian demi-god.

In his account of *Blackfoot Amusements*, Mr. Maclean is at home. Songs, "teas," (now quite a factor in Indian social life), dancing, gambling, foot-races, smoking, guessing games, throwing-games, swimming, etc., are discussed, and the Blackfoot English texts of three short songs given. Like some other primitive people these Indians swim "dog fashion. Since

the influence of the whites has made itself noticeable the great Buffalo Dance has degenerated into a "begging dance." Playing cards, like tea, were eagerly adopted. The "smoke talk" is of great interest sociologically and psychologically. It is certainly to be regretted that the only Indian who knew the historical song (similar to the song of Hiawatha recorded in the *Iroquois Book of Rites*) of the Blackfeet is dead. This is but another reason for haste in the matter of collecting the legends and traditions of the Canadian aborigines.

From the *Miscellanea Linguistica in Onore di Graziado Ascoli*, Professor J. Dynely Prince has reprinted his paper, *The Modern Dialect of the Canadian Abenakis*, which is of more than passing interest. Among other things, the etymology of the name of these Indians is given. The modern name of St. Francis, Que., "Alsigontekw" (i. e. "river where shells abound") is, we learn, a corruption by folk-etymology of the older "Ar-sikantekw," ("river where no human beings are"), which last appellation is perhaps a remembrance of the extermination at the hands of the Iroquois of the former French inhabitants of the place. Another historical recollection is carried by "Kin-james," the Abenaki word for "king," which takes us back to "King James, the first king with whom the Abenakis had prolonged relations." Worthy of mention here also is the same author's *Notes on the Modern Minsi-Delaware Dialect*. The Canadian Muncies are Minsi.

ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN.

The Iroquois. A History of the Six Nations of New York. By S. C. Kimm. Middleburgh, N.Y.: Press of Pierre W. Danforth, 1900. Pp. 122.

On the Paganism of the Civilized Iroquois of Ontario. By David Boyle. (Journal of the Anthropological Institute, Vol. xxx, pp. 263-273.)

Aboriginal Occupation of New York. By William M. Beauchamp. (Bulletin of the New York State Museum, No. 32, Vol. vii, pp. 1-185, with 16 plates and two pocketed maps.)

Wampum and Shell Articles used by the New York Indians. By William M. Beauchamp. (*Ibid.*, No. 41, Vol. viii, pp. 319-480, with 28 plates.)

The Good Hunter and the Iroquois Medicine. By W. M. Beauchamp. (*Journal of American Folk-Lore*, Vol. xiv, pp. 153-159.)

Onondaga Tale of the Pleiades. By W. M. Beauchamp. (*Ibid.*, Vol. xiii, pp. 281-282.)

Mr. Kimm's *The Iroquois* is popular rather than scientific, and some of the authorities relied upon might have been more critically examined before their opinions on certain points were accepted. Even in a work for the general reader greater accuracy of statement is desirable. There is no proof whatever that the Huron-Iroquois are "an offshoot of the great Dakota family" (p. 11). Nearly one-half of the book is devoted to the consideration of the Iroquois during the period of the American Revolution. Other topics discussed are : early history, relations with other tribes and with the English, Dutch and French, government (altogether too meagre), home and industries, legends (the author does not mention Mrs. E. A. Smith's *Myths of the Iroquois* in the Second Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, a better source of information than Schoolcraft), the Oneida Stone, games (based on Morgan), etc. The last chapter (the account is largely drawn from the official census of 1900) deals with the "Present Condition of the Six Nations" of the State of New York. In some respects the New York Iroquois are more conservative, in others less so, than their Canadian brethren. The Tonawanda Senecas "are governed by thirty-four chiefs elected by the women" (p. 120), and the government of the Onondagas, whose reservation lies near the city of Syracuse, "is in the hands of twenty-seven chiefs, nearly all of whom belong to the pagan party, and are elected as in olden times by the females of the families represented" (p. 117). Moreover, the non-Christians or pagans "hold their religious rites in the council house of the nation." Of the children of the Cattaraugus Senecas we are told (p. 122): "The Indian boys and girls display excellent musical talent, and many of them have be-

come really proficient in the common branches, and in physiology, history and drawing." This little book contains many facts of interest concerning a people who have stood for much in the development of the policies of European exploitation and political expansion in Canada and the United States. A second edition, revised and improved, would be a most useful and valuable work for general reference.

A question of absorbing interest, just touched upon by Mr. Kimm, is considered at greater length, and in scientific fashion, by Mr. David Boyle, in his paper *On the Paganism of the Civilized Iroquois of Ontario*, which contains the substance of his larger study published in the (Ontario) Archæological Report for 1898. The presence on the Grand River reservation of a pagan population of fully one thousand persons—the proportion of pagans to Christians has not altered appreciably since the American Revolution, being still about one-fourth—is rightly described by Mr. Boyle as a condition of affairs "in many respects unique in the history of the world." It is destined, however, to disappear long before the Iroquois die out as a people, and is therefore all the more a desirable subject for careful study and investigation such as are being carried out under the competent superintendence of Mr. Boyle himself. Among the facts recorded here are the following: paganism openly professed and practised has existed side by side with Christianity for nearly three hundred years; Christians and pagans are utterly indifferent to the religious convictions of each other, both beliefs being represented in the governing body; the pagan has no sense of inferiority, nor is he looked upon as inferior by his Christian fellows; Iroquois paganism has been very little modified by Christian influences. Mr. Boyle expresses the reasonable opinion that "it is questionable whether many forms of paganism have remained so unchanged for the same length of time, and in anything approaching similar circumstances" (p. 273). These ancient heathen customs, it appears, are indulged in by the half-breeds, and by those who are more than half white, seemingly with quite as much zest as by those of purer or wholly pure Indian blood.

Rev. W. M. Beauchamp's monograph on the *Aboriginal Occupation of New York* treats of a region with which the Canadian Iroquois were once very intimately associated, their former home, in fact. There are few direct references to Canada, but the maps and details of occupation, especially in the border counties (the Neutrals once occupied both sides of the Niagara river) are of value for the archæology of Ontario and Quebec. At page 16 the work of Mr. A. F. Hunter is noted, and the remark made that the mounds of a certain character found on the banks and islands of the St. Lawrence and a group of earth-works near Prescott are of the Iroquois type.

Mr. Beauchamp's study of *Wampum and Shell Articles* has much more to do with Canada. The author, as is well known, from an extended investigation of the subject in all its aspects, concludes that the trade-stimulus of the European colonists in the 17th century and the introduction of iron and other tools (making less tedious and protracted the labour of production) had much to do with the utilization of shell beads, wampum, etc., by the aborigines of northeastern North America. In many cases their use is much less ancient than has hitherto been assumed, indeed, according to Mr. Beauchamp, "Gardiner's bay and the east end of Long Island were the original seat of the wampum trade in New York, less ancient than has been supposed, and thence it reached the New England coast in recent times" (p. 332). Not until the white man came were these Indians able to satisfy to any very great degree their tastes in such matters. Again: "While shell beads were probably of early manufacture along the seashore, being made and used by the Algonquins, they were very little known in the interior and west of the Hudson before the 17th century" (p. 338). So far as the Iroquois are concerned, the origin of wampum, as some traditions state, is about coeval with that of the League, few traces of shell beads having been found on Iroquois sites anterior to 1600, and "none like the beads used in belts." The abundance of wampum on the Atlantic coast in the 17th century and its general use as money and for mere ornament seems to have

"kept it from the honourable position assigned it by the inland nations." The Huron-Iroquois, apparently, set the fashion, and the supply of wampum for Canada seems to have come from the Atlantic coast. The earliest emblematic belt, of which any reliable account has come down, is one "presented at Quebec in 1653 by an Indian chief from New England." The author enumerates and describes the various belts of wampum from all over the Iroquois area, of which notices exist, and of these many are figured in the plates accompanying the monograph. Among these are the Converse "Canadian Algonquin wampum" (Mohawk and pre-Brant), belts of the Canadian Six Nations, the Claus belt of 1800, Johnson belts, etc., besides others less well known. The "runtees," of which one remarkable example in the provincial archæological museum is noticed at page 375, are possibly "of French rather than English or Dutch manufacture at first." The disappearance of shell-gorgetts seems to have been hastened by the distribution among the Indians (the English began it in New York about the beginning of the 18th century) of silver medals, etc. Every student of the Canadian Iroquois, past and present, will find much useful information in this paper.

In *The Good Hunter and the Iroquois Medicine* Mr. Beauchamp treats of an obscure passage in the Jesuit Relation for 1636 concerning a "medicine" feast and the stories connected with it. His brief discussion of the *Onondaga Tale of the Pleiades*—the transformation of seven dancing children—with its motto "feed children well," will be of interest to Canadian investigators of Iroquoian folk-lore.

ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN.

Report on the Ethnological Survey of Canada. (British Association for the Advancement of Science, Report, 1900, pp. 468-568.)

The Ethnographical Elements of Ontario. By A. F. Hunter. (Papers and Records of the Ontario Historical Society, Vol. iii, pp. 180-199.)

German-Canadian Folk-Lore. By W. J. Wintemberg. (*Ibid.*, pp. 86-96.)

The Fourth Report of the Committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science on the *Ethnological Survey of Canada* includes a brief paper by Mr. B. Sulte, extensive "Notes" by Mr. C. Hill-Tout on certain British Columbian Indians, and an article by Mr. Léon Gérin on the Hurons of Lorette. The Committee note with pleasure the practical and active interest in ethnological studies shown by the Ontario Education Department, and again emphasize the necessity for the accumulation of ethnological data with as little delay as possible.

Mr. Sulte's short paper (pp. 470-472) on *Early French Settlers in Canada* is statistical, giving the results of his observations concerning the number of actual settlers in 1632-1666. During the period 1646-1666, it seems that 475 men came from France who were already married, or married in Canada and founded families there. Of these, 239 were from north-western, 212 from south-western, and 24 from eastern France. Mr. Sulte has published biographies of the 29 heads of families in the colony in 1632, "the roots of the Canadian tree," and he has done likewise for the 375 *habitants* of 1640. Some of the students of the English-speaking parts of Canada may find encouragement here.

Mr. Hill-Tout's contribution to the Report is entitled *Notes on the Sk'qo'mic of British Columbia, a Branch of the Great Salish Stock of North America* (pp. 472-549), but is really a monograph summarizing the author's studies of this tribe. Ethnography, social organization, mortuary customs, birth customs, customs practised to prevent pregnancy, marriage customs, naming, puberty customs, dwellings and household utensils, dress, tattooing and painting, games, dances, potlatches, wars, food, physical characteristics, archæology, are some of the briefer rubrics. Pages 495-518 are occupied by a grammatical sketch and vocabulary of the language, and pages 518-549 by the folklore of the tribe. The last embraces tales and myths of Qais (the Transformer), Tsai'anuk (a smelt-like fish), "The Son of the Bright Day," "The Serpent Slayer," "The Deserted Youth,"

"The Chief's Daughter," "The Copper Man," "The Raven," "The Skunk and the Mink," "The Rain Man," "The Origin of Daylight," "The Witch Giantess," "The Beaver," and "The Wild Men." These tales are full of most interesting and valuable sociological and psychological data, and the Committee will do well to continue their publication even more in detail, for in these the people who told them, after they corporeally vanish, will continue to live. In all its sections Mr. Hill-Tout's paper is particularly valuable, since the Sk.qo'mic, while a typical Salishan people, have in language and certain other matters an individuality of their own. They number now little more than 200 and every effort ought to be made to put on record everything concerning them that it is possible to ascertain. That "totemic gentes" ever existed among the Sk.qo'mic has yet to be proved, Mr. Hill-Tout thinks. Concerning bathing we are told: "Men, women and children bathed constantly. Among the young men it formed an important feature in their training. Each sex had its own special bathing-place, men and women, or boys and girls after childhood, never bathing together" (p. 481). A fast of four days and nights for the suitor was part of the primitive marriage customs of this tribe, and they had also "a custom of 'bringing out' a girl, not altogether unlike the custom among ourselves." As canoe-builders the Sk.qo'mic are given great praise. The older midden heaps in the territory of these Indians the author attributes to a pre-Salishan people. In the story of the "Wild Men," it is stated of the descendants of the outcast girl that "though living in a wild state, without proper tools or other utensils, they never forgot their mother's speech, but always conversed together in Sk.qo'mic." There is a touch of real human nature about this.

M. Gérin's account of *The Hurons of Lorette* (pp. 549-568) contains essentially the same material as his paper on the same subject in the Transactions of the Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society for 1899-1900, which was noticed in the last volume of this Review. The wording and arrangement are somewhat different however, and some valuable statistics have been added.

Mr. A. F. Hunter's paper on *The Ethnographical Element of Ontario* is most valuable, being the first attempt of any consequence or accuracy to delimit the early settlement of the province of Ontario according to race. The settlements or groups of the original rural population are given in tabular form.

Mr. Wintemberg in his *German-Canadian Folk-Lore* adds another to his contributions on that subject. The paper embodies items of folk-lore from the German population of central Ontario relating to folk, medicine, luck, weather, local fauna and flora, meteorology, holidays, witchcraft, etc.

ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN.

Sketch of the Kwakiutl Language. By Franz Boas. (American Anthropologist, N.S. Vol. ii, pp. 708-721.)

The Haidah Indians. By Margaret W. Leighton. (Overland Monthly, Vol. xxxvii, pp. 1083-1086.)

Legends of the Slavey Indians of the Mackenzie River. By Robert Bell. (Journal of American Folk-Lore, Vol. xiv, pp. 26-29.)

Notes on the Designation Atna. By H. N. Wardle. (American Antiquarian, Vol. xxiii, pp. 137-139.)

Who are the Atnas? By Rev. A. G. Morice. (*Ibid.*, pp. 307-312.)

Déné Surgery. By Rev. A. G. Morice. (Trans. Canad. Inst., Vol. vii, pp. 15-27.)

The Origin of the Totemism of the Aborigines of British Columbia. By Charles Hill-Tout. (Trans. Roy. Soc. Canada, Second Series, Vol. vi, Sect. ii, pp. 3-15.)

The Archæology of the Southern Interior of British Columbia. By Harlan I. Smith. (American Antiquarian, Vol. xxiii, pp. 25-31.)

Cairns of British Columbia and Washington. By Harlan I. Smith and Gerard Fowke. (Mem. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., Vol. iv, pp. 56-76.)

To Dr. Franz Boas, more than to any other single individual, we owe our increased knowledge of the somatology and linguistics of the native tribes of British Columbia. His *Sketch of the Kwakiutl Language* is the first really authoritative exposition

of the structural peculiarities of this Indian tongue, although a "Grammar of the Kwagiutl Language" was published by Rev. A. J. Hall as far back as 1889. The Kwagiutl language, spoken by inhabitants of northeastern Vancouver Island and the adjacent coast of British Columbia, is phonetically very rich, variable in its vocalics, and expresses grammatical relations by means of suffixes and by reduplication. It is one of the most interesting tongues of the north Pacific coast.

The brief article by Margaret W. Leighton on *The Haidah Indians* is of a popular character. Totem-poles, tattooing, carving, canoes, gambling, feasts, houses, shamans, are touched upon. Quite unnecessarily, the author favours an Aztec origin for these Indians.

Dr. Bell's *Legends of the Slavey Indians* consist of two stories, "The Long Winter" and "The Guardian of the Copper Mine." The first is a version of the familiar tale of the theft of fire—in this case the other animals stole the heat-bag from the mother-bear, and the resulting thaw caused a flood of the usual kind in Indian mythology. The second legend tells how a Yellow Knife woman, returning from the Eskimo country, discovered a copper mine, the site of which she revealed to the men of her own tribe, who, however, treated her so badly that she refused to go back with them. She sat down upon the mine to guard it, and in course of time disappeared from view and with her the mine, for which search was often made in vain.

In *Notes on the Designation Atna* the author attempts to sum up the evidence as to the Atna or Ahtenné. The conclusion reached is that there are "two tribes known as Atna, one to the northwest, the other in the southwest, a Tinné and a non-Tinné people." For Atna the etymology "glacier people" is suggested.

Rev. A. G. Morice's brief article *Who are the Atnas?* is mostly a criticism of the paper just commented upon and of other writings in the field of Déné ethnology, and a discussion of the orthography of aboriginal terms. The conclusion arrived at is that "Atna, etc., is a Déné word, which means foreigner,

heterogener, and is used to qualify *all* races which are not Déné." Hence the Atnas of the travelers and ethnographers "are not Déné, or if they belong to that race, they must be mis-named."

The paper by the same author on *Déné Surgery* is of more than ordinary interest and value, containing as it does an account of surgical operations and instruments among a primitive American people. Bleeding (the "hokwoelh," or bleeder, is used in five ways), burning (at the joints with a round piece of tinder for rheumatism, etc.), blistering (by means of certain bruised green leaves), setting of broken limbs (in a clumsy fashion), bandaging (for hernia), sucking (for gunshot wounds), manipulation (for *prolapsus uteri*), the use of parturifacients, the sweat-bath, head-compression of new-born infants, operation for cataract, etc., are described as more or less in vogue with these Athapascan Indians. Amputation is stated to be rare, while ligature against hemorrhage was unknown. The Déné, we learn, "are rather impatient under the stress of long-standing ailments, and much prefer undergoing a painful operation to waiting for the natural issue of any complaint." In "burning," or the "fire-cure," the Indians had implicit faith. With respect to parturition Father Morice observes that "since the advent of civilization, it would seem that our women are not half as hardy as they used to be." Another curious bit of information is the following: "Indian babies are almost always born with a full crop of hair and more than once with several teeth."

In his paper on *The Origin of the Totemism of the Aborigines of British Columbia*, Mr. Charles Hill-Tout expresses the opinion, based upon a study of the Salishan tribes of that province, that "there is little room for doubt that our clan totems are a development of the personal or individual totem or tutelary spirit, as this is in turn a development of an earlier fetishism," totemism and its kindred institutions being "obviously the outcome of animistic conceptions of the universe" at a stage of culture in which the savage "sees no distinction and recognizes no essential difference between mankind and the rest of creation."

Then, too, it is always the essence or the mystery, or, to use the convenient terms of the Eskimo philosophy, *inua* or the *yua*, which respectively becomes the totem, not the bodily form of the animal or object. Among the Salishan tribes of British Columbia, the author thinks, the "connecting link between fetishism pure and simple and totemism" is formed by "personal tutelar spirits or essences" differing but little from fetishes. With the tribes of the lower Fraser the "essence" (guide, protector, influence, charm, etc.) is called *sulia*, from *ulia*, "to dream," since it is in dreams or visions that it comes to a man. Every adult has one or more *sulia*, usually acquired during the puberty ceremonials. The *raison d'être* of the *sulia* is to be sought in the conceptions of life entertained by Salishan peoples—the need felt for "a protecting, guiding influence" amid the mysterious beings and agencies with which their environment is rife. The "crests" are evolved from "pictographic or plastic realization of the *sulia*"; personal distinguishing crests or totem-symbols are called *sululia* (a collective form of *sulia*). *Sulia*-ism, according to Mr. Hill-Tout, underlies much of the totemism of the Haida-Tlingit and Tsimshian as well as the Salishan tribes. Some of the author's views are not new, having been anticipated by Rev. J. Owen Dorsey, Miss Alice Fletcher, etc. But he has added not a little of his own to the discussion, and it is fair to say that this paper marks a distinct advance over some of the comparative philological articles previously published. It is much to be hoped that Mr. Hill-Tout will continue his investigations.

Mr. Harlan I. Smith's article on the *Archæology of the Southern Interior of British Columbia* is extracted from Volume II of the Memoirs of the American Museum of Natural History, noticed in the volume of this Review for 1900, and treats of the archæological remains of the prehistoric peoples of the region about Lytton, Spences Bridge, Kamloops, etc.

The paper on *Cairns of British Columbia and Washington* is a report of explorations by Mr. Smith and Mr. Gerard Fowke, the latter in 1898, the former in 1897-1899, under the auspices of the

Jesup North Pacific Expedition. In the southeastern part of Vancouver Island, on the islands of the San Juan group, and on Whidbey Island in Puget Sound, there are many stone cairns containing graves which date from before the coming of the whites. In these cairns there is a remarkable scarcity of objects other than human bones, a peculiarity which characterizes also the graves in the shell-heaps of the lower Fraser river. The cairns are from three to twenty feet in diameter, and consist of irregular piles of boulders, although sometimes a more or less rectangular cyst is built around the body. The bodies seem to have been placed on the side in the knee-elbow position. Mr. Smith informs us further that "only three cases have come to my notice in which ancient skeletons have been found stretched at full length, although I have opened several hundred graves in British Columbia." The skulls from the cairns reveal the fact that these prehistoric people "practised the same methods of deforming the head that were in use in this area until recent times." Besides brief notes on burial-mounds of earth at Port Hammond and Hatzic and burial-pits at Point Roberts, the paper contains reports by Mr. Smith on fifty-one cairns at North Saanich, explored in 1898-1899, on twenty-one at Cadboro bay (near Victoria, B.C.), explored by Mr. Smith in 1897, and a like number at the same place explored in 1898 by Mr. Gerard Fowke. While the cairns appear always to be near shell-heaps, and were at one time the burial-places of the makers of such heaps, there is evidence to show that "on other occasions and in the same region people who made the shell-heaps did not bury in cairns." The region about Victoria furnishes the greatest variety of cairns, and the most elaborate ones. Some of the burial-mounds on the lower Fraser river may be looked upon as "highly modified forms of cairns." This memoir is most interesting and valuable, and is well illustrated with five excellent plates, two maps, and eight figures in the text. An abstract of it appears in the Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (Vol. xlix, pp. 313-315).

ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN.

- Pointed Bark Canoes of the Kutenai and Amur.* By Otis T. Mason. (Report of U. S. National Museum, 1899, [1901], pp. 523-537.)
- Kootenay "Medicine-Men."* By Alexander F. Chamberlain. (Journal of American Folk-Lore, Vol. xiv, pp. 95-99.)
- Kootenay Group-Drawings.* By Alexander F. Chamberlain. (American Anthropologist, N.S. Vol. iii, pp. 248-256.)
- A Bronze Figurine from British Columbia.* By Franz Boas. (Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., Vol. xiv, pp. 51-52.)
- Note on a Copper Shield from the N.W. Coast of America.* By O. M. Dalton. (Journ. Anthropol. Inst., N. S. Vol. iii, Miscell., p. 47.)
- Floats for Alluring Salmon, etc.* By J. Edge-Partington. (*Ibid.*, p. 49.)
- Extracts from the Diary of Mr. James Strange, etc.* (*Ibid.*, pp. 50-62.)

The Kootenay Indians of southeastern British Columbia and northern Idaho are distinguished from all other tribes of American Indians by the possession of a bark canoe "pointed at both ends below water," which has been borrowed by some of the neighbouring Salishan peoples. The title of Professor O. T. Mason's descriptive article, *Pointed Bark Canoes of the Kutenai and Amur*, indicates where the nearest congeners of these unique vessels are to be found, viz., among the tribes of the Amur (Tungus, Yakuts, Goldi, Giliaks, etc.), in northeastern Siberia, though none of the latter are so distinctly typical as the Kootenay craft. These canoes are of great ethnological importance since they are "two inventions that are alike to each other and unlike to any other craft in either hemisphere." The problem involved in this curious distribution of so peculiar a type still awaits solution.

Dr. Chamberlain's paper on *Kootenay "Medicine-Men"* brings together what little is known about the shamans of this interesting primitive people of southeastern British Columbia visited by him in 1891 for the British Association. These

"medicine-men" seem to have made a considerable impression upon the early missionaries and settlers by their "uncanny" performances, but they are now rapidly passing out of existence, surviving only, shorn of most of their former glory, among the Lower Kootenays, who are less under Church influence. One of their chief festivals occurred before the great winter-hunt, and the Roman Catholic authorities have made a rather successful attempt to divert some of the energy formerly expended upon this celebration to a recognition of the Christian holy day of Christmas. The article is illustrated by two reproductions of drawings of "medicine-men" by a Kootenay Indian, one of which exemplifies the priest of the intruding whites who becomes, very naturally, in the Indian mind, the brother and the successor of the native shaman.

The article on *Kootenay Group-Drawings* deals with four drawings (reproduced in page cuts) by Kootenay Indians, which evidence their ability to make pictures involving several or many figures. The drawings represent a gambling game, a war-dance, an ordinary dance, and a buffalo hunt. The picture of the buffalo hunt, drawn from memory by an old man, is a sort of primitive *chef-d'œuvre*. The drawing of the gambling game shows marked ability to conventionalize. The dance-pictures are valuable as containing so many human faces. These drawings, which are selected from a large collection in the possession of the writer, are of interest as coming from a people not known to have been much addicted to pictography.

Dr. Boas' brief notice of *A Bronze Figurine from British Columbia* is valuable in connection with the many attempts to establish pre-historic relations between western America and eastern Asia. The relic in question, found at Kincolith, in northern British Columbia, is a bell-handle of Hindu origin. Its presence in this part of America is doubtless due, as the author and Professor O. T. Mason suggest, to the Manila-Acapulco trade, some time before the close of the eighteenth century.

Mr. Dalton's *Note on a Copper Shield from the N. W. Coast of America*, gives a very brief account (with figure) of a *tau-*

shield from the Stickeen tribe. Mr. Edge-Partington's *Floats for Alluring Salmon* describes briefly (with figures) some salmon-floats from the northern part of Vancouver Island, as recorded in the British Museum lists.

In publishing the *Extracts from the Diary of Mr. James Strange*, Mr. Coutts Trotter has not merely refreshed our memory concerning his grandfather, but also added considerably to the linguistic data of the northwest coast. Pages 56-61 are occupied by "Additions to Captain Cook's Vocabulary of the Nootka Sound Language," and pages 61-62 by a "Vocabulary of the Prince William's Sound Language." There are also notes on the vocabulary by Mr. N. W. Thomas. Mr. Strange's word-list is "four times as numerous as Captain Cook's, and includes the numerals." The appearance, at this date, of such material, suggests the need for a thorough search of the diaries of mariners of the last two centuries at least, for linguistic and ethnographic data.

ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN.

VI LAW, EDUCATION, BIBLIOGRAPHY, Etc.

The Working Constitution of the United Kingdom and its Outgrowths. By Leonard Courtney. London: J. M. Dent & Co., 1901. Pp. viii, 338.

A Manual of the Constitutional History of Canada from the earliest period to 1901. By Sir John G. Bourinot, K.C.M.G., LL.D., D.C.L. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Company, Limited, 1901. Pp. xii, 246.

The British North America Act of 1867 attracted as little attention in England as if it dealt with the boundaries of an English parish. Thirty-three years later the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, 1900, was generally recognized as an important step in the consolidation of the Empire, and the first Parliament of the new Commonwealth was opened by the Heir Apparent. The contrast in the reception accorded to these events is significant of the importance which federation among members of the British Empire has now assumed.

On the North American continent two Anglo-Saxon nations are solving the problems of federal control and state autonomy. The lessons derived from the working of a written constitution in the United States have not been lost upon either Canada or Australia. Canada, unlike her great neighbour, possesses no written constitution; there are no written guarantees for personal liberty. The will of the people, speaking through parliament, is supreme. There is another contrast with the American system; the federal parliament possesses fuller authority than does that of the United States. This control is not, however, incompatible with complete provincial autonomy. Ontario, Quebec and the other provinces possess powers as plenary and absolute to deal with great subjects such as the enjoyment of civil rights, the possession of property, and direct taxation, as are those of the Imperial Parliament itself. And it is still true, as stated in Lord Durham's report, that municipal institutions of local self-government are the foundations of Anglo-Saxon freedom and civilization throughout the world.

Mr. Courtney gives, in his chapter on Crown and self-governing colonies, an admirable summary of the basis of British authority in the colonies. A few sentences may be quoted.

"Legally all colonial constitutions derive their origin from Parliament and live and move with its permission. An Act of Parliament, if so expressed, runs everywhere within the dominions of the Crown . . . This supremacy must, however, be understood as largely limited in fact if not in theory. It is inconceivable that any change should be made by Parliament in the constitution of the Canadian Dominion or in the constitutions of the Australian colonies, except at the express desire of the colonies themselves. The Acts of Parliament which do run everywhere are so passed from considerations of general convenience" (pp. 284 *et seq.*).

Further, referring to Australia, he says :

"Although the framers of the Commonwealth Bill in some important points copied the precedent of the United States rather than that of the Dominion, the success of the Canadian Federation doubtless stimulated their enterprise."

The chief difference from Canadian precedent is that the separate colonies, henceforth called States, retain a larger measure of independent existence than the Canadian provinces. The governor of each State continues to be appointed by the King on the advice of the Imperial Ministers, and the legislation of each State within its authority is not subject to the Government of the Commonwealth.

"The powers of legislation conferred on the Commonwealth Parliament are specifically mentioned and the State Parliaments enjoy general reservations of power not transferred. The separate State is thus left in a position of independence which has no parallel in the Canadian Constitution" (p. 295).

While all this is true, it may be observed that the specific subjects over which the Australian Parliament has power to legislate are the same, with scarcely any exception, as, under the British North America Act, are assigned to the Dominion, though the residuum of power is retained by the States. The cabinet system of government is retained by the Commonwealth, and in that vital respect it differs from the United States.

With regard to the greater powers exercised by the Australian States than by the Canadian provinces, it may be remarked that the history of the exercise, by the Dominion, of the power of disallowance of provincial statutes may well have been considered in framing this portion of the Australian constitution. Repeated interpretation by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of the Canadian constitution in favour of provincial

rights has shown that it is unlikely that the power of disallowance will be exercised, in future, where the subject matter is clearly within the competence of the provincial authority.

Each of the Canadian provinces exercises its sovereign powers in the right of the Crown. All the royal prerogatives, such as the right to escheat, the right to precious metals, the power to pardon offences against, and to remit penalties imposed by provincial laws, to grant precedence at the bar, the ownership of ungranted lands belonging to the Crown (even though occupied by Indians), of the beds of the great lakes, rivers, and of the foreshore, are retained by the province. No proprietary rights are vested in the Dominion, except such as are expressly granted for its purposes. But it is now well settled that, for the purposes of rendering legislation by the Dominion effective, the federal Parliament may legislate with regard to subjects otherwise within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of the province. An interesting example of the power of the province to dispose of its own property and at the same time advance the general interests of the province arose recently in the case of *Smylie vs. The Queen* (1900), where the Ontario Statute requiring that all pine timber cut under timber licenses should be manufactured into sawn lumber in Canada was held *intra vires* and not unconstitutional as an interference with the regulation of trade and commerce.

The regulation of commercial corporations and their contracts falls within the limits of provincial jurisdiction. Dominion railways, that is, those connecting provinces or extending beyond the provincial or international boundary or which have been declared by Parliament to be works for the general advantage of Canada, are within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of the Dominion. On that account the Dominion sometimes appears to infringe upon provincial authority. There seems, indeed, to be a tendency at present to claim the exercise of local or municipal control over Dominion railways. These great public highways are not, however, subject to municipal or provincial control in matters relating to their physical construction and maintenance, otherwise the safe carriage over them of pas-

sengers and freight might be seriously hampered by a conflict of authority.

The question of the right of appeal to the Privy Council and the best method of rendering that tribunal more effective, or the establishment of an appellate tribunal for the whole Empire, has recently engaged the attention of the different governments in the Empire. Canada, upon the whole, is well satisfied with things as they are. The judgments of the Sovereign in his Privy Council have always been accepted by the people of Canada, even in times of great political excitement, with the utmost respect, and carried into immediate effect with the heartiest support of all concerned. Sometimes the appellate jurisdiction has been exercised to protect a minority when deprived of its constitutional rights by the majority as in the Manitoba School case, to protect aliens or naturalized subjects against arbitrary exclusion, as in the case of the Chinese in relation to underground employment in the mines of British Columbia ; and in many other similar cases the beneficial exercise of such jurisdiction upon the soundest principles might be cited.

It is worthy of note that this right of appeal from the court of last resort in each colony is unaffected either by the Dominion or Australian Commonwealth Federation Acts. It is not taken away by any legislation unless (as in any other case where the prerogative of the Crown exists) precise words are used for that purpose. Special leave to appeal from the decisions of the federal Supreme Courts must be obtained from the Judicial Committee itself. There is no more beneficial exercise of the royal prerogative in modern times than the granting of such leave in proper cases.

The second edition of Sir John Bourinot's *Manual of the Constitutional History of Canada* consists, with a few additions, of the 1st and 22nd chapters of his larger work on Parliamentary Practice and Procedure in Canada. It is divided into three chapters : 1. Parliamentary institutions ; 2. Legislative jurisdiction ; 3. General observations on the practical operation of parliamentary government. The first chapter is the most inter-

esting from an historical standpoint, giving a brief summary of the form of government under the French *régime* and since that time, with special reference to Confederation. The third chapter of 33 pages, which has been added in this edition, deals with the work of government as carried on under the constitution, written and unwritten. The second chapter, in some 50 pages, treats of the judicial interpretation placed upon the British North America Act. We notice that the later decisions, especially those given subsequent to the publication of the 5th Volume of Cartwright's *Cases on the B. N. A. Act*, are not reviewed quite adequately, there being a good many omissions of important cases. We notice also the absence of an index of cases and of the usual uniform method of citation from standard reports, both rather serious drawbacks in a work of this kind.

At page 93 an unfortunate error is made in stating that the Ontario Liquor License Act was "ultra vires," instead of the exact opposite; at page 122, line 20, "invested" should be "vested." On pages 124 and 125 the well known case of *Bank of Toronto v. Lambe* is discussed at length and citations are given from the judgment of the Judicial Committee, but considerable liberty is taken with the quotation from pages 586-7 of the report (12 Appeal Cases [1887] 575); twenty-eight lines are omitted without any indication, and "they" is inserted for "their Lordships" by a misreading of the context, which leads to some confusion. Moreover, some of the essential points discussed in the judgment are not noticed.

These slips are pointed out in the hope that the second chapter may be carefully revised in a subsequent edition, and the Manual made even more useful to students of the Canadian constitution. Reference might also be made in another edition to some subjects of imperial legislation relating to Canada and the colonies in general, such as marriage, copyright, navigation and shipping. The power of the Dominion to make laws exclusively relating to copyright in Canada is not yet recognized on account of conflicting Imperial copyright legislation. Canada

has been very patient in this matter, or perhaps we should say that interested parties have so far prevented a due recognition of Canada's position in this as in some other matters.

ANGUS MACMURCHY.

In his two papers on *The Political Institutions of Canada*,* Sir John Bourinot pays especial attention to the question of the Upper House and admits its defects, but still thinks that it was a mistake for the provinces, except Quebec and Nova Scotia, to have abolished their second chambers. Hasty and unsound legislation has thus been made easy. Great advantages would come from having a competent parliamentary counsel, whose duty it would be to prepare and revise all legislation. We suppose, however, that the learned author has seen so much mangling in committee of measures, whether carefully drawn or not, as to despair of Parliament remedying this evil. The time of our judges is largely consumed, at great expense to litigants, in statutory construction. Judicial comments upon the obscure and conflicting provisions of the Municipal, Drainage or Assessment Acts of Ontario, for instance, are by no means flattering. These statutes are amended at every session of the provincial legislature, resulting in renewed confusion. We may take comfort, however, if comfort there be, in the fact that the English Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, has proved most prolific of litigation. The courts in England have had to make special provision for hearing appeals from the county judge, who sits as an arbitrator under the Act; and even now nearly half of the cases as reported in the "Times" Law Reports arise under its provisions. It seems to be the tendency in this age of hurry to make even laws quickly but not well. The second paper is a rather complacent sketch of the advantages of the Canadian over the American system of government.

* *The Political Institutions of Canada. A Constitutional Study.* By Sir John G. Bourinot, K.C.M.G., etc., etc. (The Imperial and Colonial Magazine and Review, March and April, 1901, pp. 201-208 and 302-310.)

Sir John Bourinot, in an article on British rule in Canada* recites for American readers the leading features of the Canadian constitution. He condemns the American system of elective judges, and expresses regret that the Australian Commonwealth should have followed American rather than Canadian precedent in using the term "State" for Province, and "House of Representatives" for House of Commons. He appears to think it likely that the States in Australia will soon have elective governors.

Mr. Munro's *Droit de Banalité during the French Régime in Canada*† is a careful study from original sources of an interesting phase of feudalism in Canada. In Canada the only banal right of much consequence was that connected with the seigniorial mills. The right of banality in connection with ovens seems to have been exercised only in one case. However, instead of eagerly taking advantage of their rights to build mills and force their feudal dependents, the censitaires, to use them, the seigniors usually found their banal rights pressing upon them as onerous obligations which they would fain have escaped. The result was that most of the applications for the enforcement and regulation of banal rights came to the Governor and Council from the peasantry. Hence, as Mr. Munro very properly points out, whatever were the secondary defects of feudalism in Canada the banal rights were neither a dead letter nor a grievous burden upon the farmers. The banal right was finally abolished in 1854 by the Seigniorial Tenures Abolition Act.

M. De Celles in his study of the Constitutions of Canada‡ allows himself to be a little indignant at the past efforts of his English-speaking countrymen to secure supremacy throughout

**British Rule in the Dominion of Canada*. By Sir John G. Bourinot. (The Forum, March, 1901, pp. 1-14.)

†*The Droit de Banalité during the French Régime in Canada*. By W. Bennett Munro, Ph. D. (Annual Report of the American Historical Association, 1899, Vol. 1, pp. 207-228.)

‡*Les Constitutions du Canada, Etude Politique*. Par A. D. De Celles. (Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, 2nd Series, Vol. vi, sect. i, pp. 3-22.)

Canada. His thesis is that the civil and political rights of the conquered French in Canada became by the act of the British Parliament those based upon the law of nations and the English Common Law, together with the specific guarantees of the capitulations, and of the Quebec Act. These ensure a sufficiently large body of liberties, and M. De Celles is severe upon Lord Durham for seeking to secure English supremacy in Canada and to depress the French. It does not appear, however, that Lord Durham contemplated any violation of the rights guaranteed. What he wished was that the numerical superiority of the English element should become effective for legislation all over Canada. Any danger to French-Canadian liberties has long since passed away. M. De Celles shows that the Church is freer in Canada from political interference than in any Roman Catholic country in Europe. He ascribes the better feeling which now exists between the two races largely to the work of the Hon. Robert Baldwin.

*The Speaker and the House of Commons** is a chatty account of the Speaker's duties by the present holder of the office. He notes that French is steadily falling into disuse in the Canadian House, because, while all the French members understand English, few English members understand French. To get the ear of the House, therefore, English must be spoken. The archaic customs in assertion of the rights of Parliament which Mr. Bain notes are a singular, and in some respects, incongruous, survival in so new an assembly. They have their historical value, however, as showing that the men who fought for political liberty long ago were working for the new as well as for the old world.

The Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation. New Series. London: John Murray, 1900-1.

With 1901 this Society completed the 7th volume of its publications. The annual reviews of legislation throughout the

**The Speaker and the House of Commons.* By the Hon. Thos. Bain. (Journal and Proceedings of the Hamilton Scientific Association, Session 1901, pp. 26-39.)

Empire are continued ; these are necessarily brief, but they exhibit the multitude of subjects upon which English laws are continually being made. Including the United Kingdom, there are upwards of sixty law-making assemblies throughout the British Dominions, and all this legislation is based upon English common law and equity.

With the Journal is published an address on *Federal Constitutions within the Empire*, delivered before the Society on 4th May, 1900, by Mr. R. B. Haldane, K. C., M. P., an eminent counsel frequently appearing in Canadian appeals before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In this paper are discussed "certain phenomena pertaining to those derivative constitutions of the Empire which have been created by the Crown and by Parliament," and especially the unwritten relations of the Imperial Government to these derivative constitutions, in which the process of consolidation began with Canada in 1867, and appeared again with Australia in 1900.

It may be that an imperial constitution for the Empire is in process of evolution ; certainly a process of approximation to the parent example is silently manifesting itself in the various forms of constitution throughout the Empire, and the relationship to the Crown of the colonial parliament tends to become similar to that of the present Imperial Parliament. This, Mr. Haldane says, "is the direct and inevitable work of our familiar machinery of responsible government wherever put in operation." Taking the Canadian constitution as an example, he shows how this result has been attained in practice, and by judicial decisions where the provincial Governments are concerned.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council decided, contrary to the view of the Supreme Court of Canada, that under the Canadian constitution a distribution not only of legislative but of executive powers was established between the central and provincial governments ("the Canadian Governments," as they have been called in a judgment of the Privy Council), and that the authority of the provincial Governments in matters dele-

gated to them was as high as that of the central Government. While the Imperial Parliament remains legally supreme, it is rapidly recognizing that it is itself in an analogous manner constitutionally bound. In foreign and colonial affairs, Parliament is a trustee of its power, not only for the electors of Great Britain and Ireland, but for the Empire at large. There can be no party issue raised, for instance, as to the internal government of Australasia; such questions must be decided in accordance with "Australasian wishes." Mr. Haldane thus puts in concrete form the theory and practice of Canada's powers of self-government as enunciated by Lord Durham in 1839. The paper closes with a reference to an appellate court for the Empire, a "Court of Imperial Justice." After pointing out that the power of making laws for peace, order, and good government, possessed by Canada or Australia, implies that the "younger nations" will more and more rely on their own tribunals for the administration of justice, the author proceeds as follows:

"But there is a class of question, a class small in number, but large in importance, which reaches beyond the analogy of ordinary litigation. Some of the questions which belong to this class concern the ascertainment of the true principles which underlie the type of British Constitution, unwritten as much as written, under which all of us who are subjects of the Sovereign live. Some others of such questions concern topics such as the great principles of that system of Common Law, itself elastic and developing, which is our common heritage."

Mr. Haldane thinks there is room in the Empire for a "great and final arbiter," selected "from the best brains of the various peoples and various localities which compose that Empire, a tribunal to which appeal might be made in last resort for the sake of uniformity in great and governing principles." Such a tribunal "would remain as a unifying influence, a bond corresponding in judicial matters of Imperial importance to the unifying influence, where Imperial interests are touched, of the executive powers of the Crown." The whole Empire would be proud of such a court, the greatest of ancient or modern times, and would feel its rule a benefit and not a burden.

ANGUS MACMURCHY.

Review of the Alaska Boundary Question. By Alexander Begg. (Scottish Geographical Magazine, January and February, 1901, pp. 30-40, 86-96.)

Mr. Begg has evidently made a close study of this important question. He begins with the negotiations leading to the Treaty of St. Petersburg in 1825 between Great Britain and Russia. The Emperor of Russia, by his ukase issued in 1821, laid claim to the whole northwest coast of America down to $45^{\circ} 50'$ north latitude, for "the pursuit of commerce, whaling, fishing, and all other industry on all islands, ports and gulfs." Foreign vessels by this edict not only were prohibited from landing on the coasts and islands belonging to Russia, but from approaching within 100 Italian miles, upon peril of confiscation of ship and cargo. These extravagant pretensions were immediately strongly opposed both by Great Britain and the United States. After lengthy negotiations they were withdrawn and the boundaries of Russian America were fixed by the Treaty.

As an aid to the interpretation of the disputed boundary arising under this Treaty, Mr. Begg refers to the instructions of the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Canning, to Sir Charles Bagot, British plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg. In a despatch dated 21st July, 1824, authority was given "to include the south parts of Prince of Wales Island within the Russian frontiers and to take as a line of demarcation a line drawn from the southernmost part of Prince of Wales Island from south to north through Portland Channel till it strikes the mainland in latitude 56, thence following the sinuosities of the coast, along the base of the mountains nearest to the sea to Mt. Elias, and thence along the 139th [corrected to 141st] degree of longitude to the Polar Sea." This instruction was adopted and was not disputed by the representatives of Russia. It appears translated into French, the language of diplomacy, in the treaty as concluded by Mr. Stratford Canning for Britain, on 16th February, 1825. There is no real difference between the language of the third clause of the Treaty and the instruction above quoted, except the proviso added by the British representative that the line of demarcation was not to be more than ten marine leagues from the sea.

The dispute arising as to the starting point of the line of demarcation is due to the fact that in order to reach Portland Channel, or Portland Canal, the line actually descends instead of ascends, as the treaty says it shall do, a little south of east, for a distance of 130 miles, before it "ascends" north at all. The Canadian claim is that Clarence Strait completely fulfils the conditions of the Treaty; the Americans emphasize the use of the term "Portland Channel." The present "Portland Channel" does not correspond to the defined line of demarcation, and considering the state of geographical knowledge at the time, it may be that by Portland Channel Clarence Strait was meant.

For many years no question was raised as to the boundary. The seal fisheries were valuable and contests arose over them, but the land remained a barren waste, only known to the Indian, until 1880, when the white man, first attracted by the report of gold discoveries, began to explore the wilderness. In the meantime, however, the far-seeing statesmen of the United States secretly concluded a treaty with Russia by which Alaska was sold to the United States on the 20th of June, 1867, ten days before the Confederation of the British North American provinces. Obviously the United States feared that the new Confederation might make Great Britain uncomfortably strong on the Pacific.

In 1872 the British Government, at the instance of the Canadian Government, directed the attention of the United States Government to the necessity of a survey being made accurately to define the boundary. The American Foreign Secretary of the day favoured the proposal, and President Grant recommended it in his message, but Congress refused to vote the money for the survey. There was no real occupation of the territory. In 1884 British Columbia was guaranteed the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Canada's expansion westward began. In 1897, when the news of the discovery of gold in the Klondike startled the civilized world, the miners of the United States with the adventurers of all nations flocked to the Yukon, and then on that long and narrow inlet,

the Lynn Canal, which with its two inlets, the Chilkat and Chilkoot, bears the waters of the Pacific eighty miles into the interior, two settlements, Dyea and Skaguay, were made, where toll was levied by Americans upon those seeking access to the new gold fields of Canada.

The Canadian Government did not allow the American claims to pass unchallenged. The Americans, however, insisted on holding the disputed territory. In 1899 they rejected all proposals of arbitration at the Anglo-American Commission, except such as would confirm them in the possession of the Lynn Canal and the two ports thereon, which was demanded by the American cities on the Pacific coast to control the coasting trade. Finally a *modus vivendi* was reached which, though without prejudice to the contentions of either party, left the Americans in possession of practically all that was in dispute.

Mr. Begg in his interesting review brings the history of the controversy down to a very recent date. He has lately consulted the archives in the Colonial and Foreign Office in London.

The late Canadian Minister of Justice, the Hon. David Mills, in an interview with the correspondent of the Chicago Tribune on 14th August, 1899, which was widely circulated at the time, stated the Canadian view of the case. Unfortunately, the longer settlement is delayed the more difficult will it be.

ANGUS MACMURCHY.

Education is a live topic in Great Britain, and the Government is collecting information from all parts of the world. The Report on Canada, Newfoundland and the West Indies is a huge volume,* and from its very hugeness one doubts its utility. The official reports of the various provinces of Canada have been collected and the present volume consists mainly of extracts from them. There has been no personal observation, there is no criticism, and but a slight attempt to separate the wheat from

**Special Reports on Educational Subjects. Volume iv, Educational Systems of the Chief Colonies of the British Empire: Dominion of Canada: Newfoundland: West Indies.* London: H. M. Stationery Office, 1901. Pp. xxxi, 834.

the chaff. The aim of Mr. M. E. Sadler, who is responsible for the Report, was no doubt merely to furnish material for discussion, but he has included a good deal of matter in no way vital to the systems under review. So far as Ontario is concerned the Report is already out of date, for the University Act of 1901 displaces the old Act which is summarized here. The best thing in the Report is Mr. Sadler's brief introductory note, in which he calls attention to present day educational problems as they are viewed in the colonies. Without doubt the industrial motive is growing stronger every day. Manual training and technical education have already found a place even in primary schools. We do not agree with one of Mr. Sadler's conclusions. He says that "secondary education has hitherto been left in the main to denominational and private effort." This is not the case in the most important province of Canada, and it is becoming steadily less true of every province except Quebec.

M. Paul de Cazes publishes a brief account of public instruction in the province of Quebec.* He sketches the history of education during the French *régime* and comments upon the slow progress for more than half a century after the conquest. The chief portion of the paper is occupied with an analysis of the system as it exists at the present time. The sketch includes statistics of institutions like McGill University and Bishop's College, which are independent of the Government.

The eighth volume of Dr. Hodgins's voluminous history of education in Ontario† deals mainly with the events connected with the administration and secularization of King's College, which became the University of Toronto. Funds from lands set apart by George III had accumulated beyond the immediate

**L'Instruction publique dans la Province de Québec.* Par M. Paul de Cazes. (Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, second series, Vol. ii, Section i, pp. 53-72.)

†*Documentary History of Education in Upper Canada from the passing of the Constitutional Act of 1791 to the close of the Rev. Dr. Ryerson's administration of the Education Department in 1876.* By J. George Hodgins, M.A., LL.D. Vol. VIII: 1848, 1849. Toronto: L. K. Cameron, Printer to the King, 1901. Pp. xii, 308.

needs of the college, and it was found that the bursar was in the habit of retaining in his own hands large sums which he used at his own discretion. There was apparently no attempt at fraud, however, though the royal commission which enquired into the matter professed itself as much shocked at the disorderly condition of the accounts. It should be remembered that in England it was the practice for high officials to retain in their own hands large sums of public money, and often it was years after an official's retirement from office before his accounts were finally settled. Dr. Hodgins reprints the strongly-worded protest of the Bishop of Toronto in 1849 against the changes in the University. The good bishop hardly read the times aright. He showed, to his own satisfaction, that the newly-organized University would have no friends. The population of the province is, he says, 721,000. Of these the 171,751 who adhered to the Church of England would forsake the State University for the new Trinity College, which he was soon to found. The Church of Rome with 123,707, the Methodists with 90,363, the Presbyterians with 132,629, and other Christian bodies would support their own colleges, and not a university which divorced religion from education. The result would be empty halls in the University of Toronto! Time has singularly belied the Bishop's prophecy, and now the institution which he himself founded avows its intention of joining the system so vigorously denounced. Dr. Hodgins's work is carefully done. He has been at great pains to collect the papers which he prints, and reminiscences of living teachers are included. If we have doubts about the value of some of this material we are none the less appreciative of a task which shows great industry.

Mr. J. Cleland Hamilton in *Educational Problems in Toronto** discusses recent legislation affecting the University of Toronto. The verses on "The Halls of Alma Mater," which he appends, are pleasant reading.

**Educational Problems in Toronto*. By J. Cleland Hamilton, M.A., LL.B. (The Anglo-American Magazine, June, 1901, pp. 490-496.)

The Upper Canada College Old Boys' Association has surpassed all other similar organizations in *esprit de corps* and in services to the mother institution. In 1900 by their gifts they secured for the College independence of political control and placed it on a firm financial basis. The *Roll of Pupils** recently issued is also no small service, and is plainly intended to supplement the excellent "History of Upper Canada College, 1829-1892," compiled and edited by George Dickson, M.A., sometime principal, and G. Mercer Adam. There the lists are given by years without comment, here names are arranged alphabetically with address and year of attendance. Founded in 1829 by Sir John Colborne for "the training of opulence for the administrative offices and positions of public trust," this institution, from 1829 to 1843, besides its own special functions, fulfilled the purposes of a university, and through the three score years and ten of its existence has supplied to the province many of the leaders in public, professional, industrial and social life. The former pupils are scattered not only over the continent but over all the Britains. In the English army lists will be found the names of several ranking as generals, and at least three that have won that most coveted distinction for bravery in the face of the enemy, the Victoria Cross. The printing is not so good as it should be ; two differing founts of type have been used in the lists.

Fifty Years of Work in Canada, Scientific and Educational.

Being autobiographical notes by Sir William Dawson, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S., etc., etc. Edited by Rankine Dawson, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S.E. London and Edinburgh : Ballantyne, Hanson & Co., 1901. Pp. x, 308.

Sir John William Dawson, a brief biographical sketch. By Henry M. Ami. (American Geologist, July, 1900, pp. 1-48. Reprint with corrections and additions to bibliography, etc.)

**Roll of Pupils of Upper Canada College from 1829 to 1900 with Appendices.* Published by the Upper Canada College Old Boys' Association. Toronto : Warwick Bros. & Rutter, 1901. Pp. 87.

Sir William Dawson. By Frank D. Adams. (Journal of Geology, November-December, 1899, pp. 727-736.)

There is a certain parallel between the career of the late Sir William Dawson and that of his contemporary and friend, Sir Daniel Wilson, whose work in connection with the University of Toronto was the subject of comment in the last volume of this Review. Both were educationists exercising an influence at critical times in the history of the universities with which they were identified ; both, moreover, were men of science, and in kindred fields, and their reputation for scientific achievement transcended the limits of the country in which they lived and worked. It may be added that both were eminently religious men, and conspicuous in the work of their creed and church.

As an educationist, Sir William Dawson was so brilliantly and uniformly successful that his real merit, among those who did not know him intimately, has been in some danger of being undervalued, and the credit of his success largely ascribed to blind chance which gave him surroundings and opportunities so favourable. The autobiography that has appeared since his death enables us better to appreciate his achievement and to realize that, if he was happy in his opportunities, the opportunities themselves were such as could be turned to account only by a man of rare gifts and abilities. In a sense they were opportunities of his own creation ; for by carefully preparing for anticipated developments and by guiding and directing public opinion with a view to possible emergencies, he was ever ready with a solution of each problem of university expansion as it arose.

The parents of Sir William Dawson were Scottish, but he himself was born in Nova Scotia in 1820. His early training and education were colonial, except for two winter terms at the University of Edinburgh, spent in attendance on natural science lectures. The early bent of his mind towards scientific research was very marked, and he records that his first scientific lecture was delivered before a local society when he was but sixteen years of age. He had made collections of minerals and fossils from boyhood, and, as far as self-teaching could go, his edu-

cation in geology and natural history was complete in 1840. A couple of terms at the University of Edinburgh, at a considerable interval, completed his formal education. But his training as a geologist was greatly assisted by his scientific companionship in field work with Sir Charles Lyell and Sir William Logan. To these two great geologists he undoubtedly owed more than to all the lectures and instruction he received at the University of Edinburgh; yet without the groundwork of that instruction he might not have been able to benefit from his association with them.

Sir William Dawson always delighted to pay honour to Lyell. In his autobiography he quotes largely from a lecture delivered by himself in 1875 on the influence and genius of Lyell, particularly with reference to American geology, adding a few warm sentences that show how close a feeling united the two men, for it is evident that Lyell heartily liked and admired his young friend and disciple, and foresaw a great career for him, if—and herein lies matter for reflection—if he were not diverted from pure science to educational work. There is a touch of humorous regret in Sir William Dawson's allusion to this warning.

"I remember, too, that he cautioned me against entering into educational work, unless of such a kind as to give time for research, mentioning that many promising men had, in his experience, been lost to science in this way."

Strange prescience that detected, in the youth of twenty-one, the busy educationist who devoted forty years to the most engrossing of educational pursuits, the upbuilding of a great university! And yet, on further consideration, perhaps Lyell's prescience was only shrewd discernment of character, with justification enough in the present for his forecast of the future. We have seen the young amateur geologist lecturing before a local scientific society, and it is not impossible that a didactic flavour was discernible in those early days in his conversation. If only as another instance of the futility of advice, it is interesting to note Lyell's warning.

With the year 1849 Sir William Dawson was fairly embarked in educational work, first as a kind of extra-mural lecturer in connection with Dalhousie College, Halifax, and then as Superintendent of Education for the province, the first to be appointed under the new education law. It was in the latter position that his great gifts, administrative and diplomatic, were first manifested. For three years he held the post, travelling throughout the province, convening meetings, examining schools and devising means of improving them. His tact and skill in dealing with persons indifferent, or even hostile, to his reforms were remarkable.

After three years of this work in the cause of primary education came the great step of his life, his acceptance of the principalship of McGill University. The offer was made at a time when he was looking for a larger sphere of action ; indeed he had already become a candidate for the chair of Natural History at Edinburgh University, and the news of the appointment of one of the other competitors just preceded the invitation from the governors of McGill University. Henceforth the record of his educational work is the history of the steady growth of McGill. From the lecture entitled "Thirty-eight Years of McGill," delivered after his resignation of the principalship, we quote the following graphic description of the external aspect of things at the University when he first knew it :

"Materially, it was represented by two blocks of unfinished and partly ruinous buildings, standing amid a wilderness of excavators' and masons' rubbish, overgrown with weeds and bushes. The grounds were unfenced and pastured at will by herds of cattle.... The only access from the town was by a circuitous and ungraded cart-track, almost impassable at night. The building had been abandoned by the new Board, and the classes of the Faculty of Arts were held in the upper storey of a brick building in the town, the lower part of which was occupied by the High school."

In more essential respects the University was hardly better than its two ruinous buildings would imply. We quote again from Sir William Dawson's lecture :

"The teaching staff of the University then consisted of three faculties, those of law, medicine and arts. The Faculty of Law, then recently organized, had two professors and two lecturers. The Faculty of Medicine, the oldest and most prosperous of the three, had ten professors and a demonstrator. The Faculty of Arts had four professors and a lecturer, and all of these except one gave only a part of their time to college work.... The whole students in

Arts were only at that time 15.... The University at this time had no library and no museum."

For the year of his retirement the calendar of McGill shows that the staff in all faculties consisted of 45 professors and 27 lecturers, and that the number of students in Arts was 348 (exclusive of those in three affiliated colleges).

To regard the growth and development of McGill University as a natural process, inevitable from the increase of population and wealth in Montreal, would betray a very imperfect acquaintance with the conditions that determined its expansion. Sir William Dawson more than once in his autobiography alludes to the problem which presented itself to him and to the other governors of the institution. "At this time," he says on page 95, speaking of the commencement of his *régime*, "several public-spirited gentlemen of Montreal, perceiving that the McGill endowment was the nucleus of the educational interests of the English-speaking people of Lower Canada, determined, if possible, to revive the institution." And again on page 97, "It thus became my lot to devote such energies as I possessed . . . to the building up of a new and poorly-endowed university in a province where the English minority has always had the utmost difficulty in sustaining its educational institutions and religious privileges." In another connection he emphasizes the importance of encouraging the country high schools and academies to prepare pupils for matriculation at McGill, by reference to "the peculiar circumstances of this province with its twofold population, and with but a small and scattered English-speaking community" (p. 123). There can be no doubt that Sir William Dawson's efforts to make McGill the bulwark of the educational interests of the English and Protestant section of the population of Lower Canada were in great measure the cause of his success. The English element rallied to his support, and the liberal gifts made to the University have certainly been in part due to the general feeling that McGill was no ordinary seat of culture and scientific research, but the heart and brain of an educational system for the English population, and

that upon its extended influence depended the very existence of the English race in the province of Quebec.

It is unnecessary here to specify the various steps in the process of building up McGill under Sir William Dawson's principalship. It may be noted, however, that among the first was the inauguration of a Normal School in connection with the University. The funds for its establishment were supplied by the Government of Canada, but it was formally affiliated to the University, so that its best students should be enabled to take a University degree. The advantage to the University of this arrangement was that students of the Normal School, on entering their professional career, became educational missionaries throughout the English-speaking part of the province, looking to McGill as head and source of their educational inspiration.

An important influence in the advancement of McGill was the movement for the higher education of women in Montreal. As the history of the establishment of courses for women in connection with the University is very instructive in relation to Sir William Dawson's career it is advisable to dwell upon it. When the Normal School was established at Montreal, as mentioned above, it was inevitable that a system of mixed education should be adopted there, men and women attending the same classes. But, as Sir William Dawson says, the great preponderance in the number of women in the institution, as also the strict discipline that could be maintained, removed some of the difficulties of a co-educational system.

The existence of this school in affiliation with the University was a great factor in the higher education of women. By the year 1869 Sir William Dawson seems to have felt that the time had come to take a further step in that movement—always under the ægis of the University—and he began to press the matter, in his usual tactful way, upon the attention of leading people. He first referred to it in his opening address of the session, outlining a plan for giving young women special lectures in special class-rooms and enabling them to take University examinations.

But, he was careful to add, the constitution of the University did not permit of its funds being used for such a purpose. At a meeting of friends of the University called to consider the necessities of McGill in the matter of additional endowment, a resolution emphasizing the desirability of providing for higher education of women was moved—not by Sir William Dawson—and received favourably. Sir William Dawson in the succeeding summer paid a visit to England, partly for the purpose of studying the English movement in this direction. In 1871 a fund was collected as a memorial of a deceased educationist, Miss H. W. Lyman, once of Montreal, afterwards Principal of Vassar College. Curiously enough, the fund was designated to endow a scholarship or prize for women in “a college for women affiliated to the University or in classes for the higher education of women approved by the University.” Here the governors and benefactors of McGill were confronted with an embarrassing situation, the creation of an endowment for a purpose not yet sanctioned. After an unsuccessful effort to make the professors of McGill throw themselves into the breach, Sir William Dawson turned to the ladies of Montreal; nor did he turn in vain. The Ladies’ Educational Association of Montreal was constituted, and the lectures to women were carried on by that body for fourteen years. A High School of girls was also established in 1874, largely by the efforts of Sir William Dawson, assisted by the interest in the higher education for women that the work of the Ladies’ Educational Association had excited.

That the ultimate goal of all these advances was admission for women to the University was clearly seen by Sir William Dawson. His own words are the best statement of what he looked to in the future.

“Up to this point we had slowly and laboriously worked since 1855, and now the questions remained: would women ask admission to collegiate classes, and if they did, what means could be adopted for supplying the demand? For my own part, I felt persuaded that the public opinion of the Protestant community of Montreal would not tolerate the method of mixed classes . . . and that, when the demand came, the means would be found to meet it.”

The demand came in 1884. Hear Sir William Dawson’s further statement.

"It was but a few weeks later . . . that Sir Donald Smith asked me if it was desired to establish collegiate classes for women, and stated that, if so, he was prepared to give the sum of \$50,000 on conditions to be settled by him. I confess that the coincidence of the demand for higher education . . . and the offer of so liberal a benefaction, by a gentleman to whom no application for aid had been made on my part, seemed to me to constitute one of those rare opportunities for good which occur but seldom to any man and which are to be accepted with thankfulness and followed up with earnest effort."

The Board of Governors accepted Sir Donald Smith's offer on the sole condition that the classes for women were to be wholly distinct and separate from those for men. Sir Donald Smith soon increased his endowment to \$120,000, and later, as Lord Strathcona, he built the magnificent Victoria College for Women, providing an ample endowment for its maintenance.

Can anybody, reading the above account, doubt that the will of Sir William Dawson was the determining factor in all the steps taken? With statesmanlike foresight he understood, as early as 1855, that the establishment in connection with McGill of the Normal School, with its large proportion of women students, must lead to further demand for better education for women, and that the system of mixed classes, perforce obtaining at the Normal School, would naturally be followed in further advances, unless a feeling in support of separate courses for women were encouraged. For reasons of his own he disliked the co-educational system, and so he prepared the way for its rejection when the movement for higher education of women should have gathered strength. He well understood the indispensable necessity of creating a public sentiment, and to that end he seems to have devoted himself with his usual success. In the passage above quoted he says that the "public opinion of the Protestant community of Montreal would not tolerate the system of mixed classes." Why not? Other Protestant communities in other countries, even in Canada itself, saw no objection to mixed classes. Sir William Dawson modestly says "he felt persuaded" of this fact. Doubtless, however, it was the Protestant community that was persuaded, and Sir William Dawson himself that was the persuader. Again, he remarks upon the coincidence of Sir Donald Smith's offer of an endowment for separate classes for women with the demand of the women

for university lectures. Is it not more than probable that for some years prior to this munificent and timely offer Sir Donald Smith had been imbibing Sir William Dawson's notions on University questions, and among them this one of the inadvisability of mixed classes? That Sir William Dawson ever suggested or even hinted to Sir Donald Smith the form in which his generosity might best find expression we do not for an instant mean to imply. But there is sufficient evidence, in many instances, of the fact that Sir William Dawson lost no opportunity of impressing upon the friends of McGill his views as to the best interests of that institution, and that his words were spoken to an attentive and receptive audience.

While engaged in directly promoting the welfare of McGill University by interesting in its behalf the prominent members of the English-speaking community of Montreal and by making it the centre of the Protestant and English educational interests of the province, Sir William Dawson was not unmindful of the prestige that was to be acquired for McGill by his own prominence in scientific matters. As early as 1856 he had been instrumental in inviting the American Association for the Advancement of Science to hold their annual meeting of the following year in Montreal. A second visit of the Association to Montreal was arranged for 1882, at which meeting Sir William Dawson was president. The presence on this occasion of several English men of science led to the ambitious invitation to the British Association to meet in Montreal in 1884. The success of that meeting was unquestioned, and practical recognition of Sir William Dawson's prominence in connection with it is afforded by the action of the British Association itself in the following year, when they did him the compliment of electing him President of the Association for the meeting of 1886.

"The presidency of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, on this occasion, I regard as the greatest honour of my life, and following, as it did, my presidency of the similar American Association, has seemed to confer a sort of international status in the scientific world, which, in so far as it goes, is unique."

In the autumn of 1892 Sir William Dawson had a serious illness which necessitated his spending the winter months in

one of the southern States. Returning to Montreal in the spring of 1893, apparently restored to health, he found himself still unable to resume all his duties with his usual vigour. He at once accepted the intimation of failing powers and placed his resignation in the hands of the Board of Governors. He lived for six years more, busy with the arrangement of the palæontological collections of the Peter Redpath Museum, and with the scientific papers that he continued to publish up to the very last, surrounded by friends, full of years and honours, calmly expectant of the end that came on the 19th of November, 1899.

The scientific and literary side of Sir William Dawson's activity need be only briefly touched upon here. In spite of the engrossing problems of education and administration that engaged his best energies for forty years he managed to do excellent service to science, and the bibliography of his writings appended to Dr. Ami's sketch is evidence of his industry. What at one time seemed likely to be his chief claim to recognition as a palæontologist, the identification of a fossil *Eozoon Canadense*, in Laurentian rocks, is now generally regarded as an error. But his memoirs on fossil plants fairly entitle him to a position in the first rank of palæobotanists. As a geologist he was eclipsed by his son, the late Director of the Geological Survey of Canada. His scepticism as to the existence of great land ice-sheets, and as to the power of glaciers in modifying the features of a country, disabled him from interpreting much of the past history of the earth. Some popular handbooks were by no means the least important part of his literary and scientific work. Lucidity of style, combined with clearness of conceptions, made him well fitted to be a popularizer of current geological knowledge.

It is not, however, as a geologist or palæontologist, but as a captain of education that he will command the attention of students of Canadian history and development. In his zeal and high ideals and aspirations, as well as in his foresight and tactful management of men, he displayed qualities of statesmanship that give him rank among the greatest of native-born

Canadians. His achievement in building up a great university in the face of immense disadvantages and difficulties is not inferior to that of any of the leading educationists of this continent.

Dr. Wynne's *The Church in Greater Britain** is not a brilliant piece of work. He devotes one chapter to the history of the Anglican Church in Canada. It is well known that not until after the American Revolution would the mother church hear of a bishop in the colonies, and Dr. Inglis, of Halifax, formerly rector of Trinity Church, New York, now probably the richest church in the world, became Bishop of Nova Scotia and the first colonial bishop. There are now in Canada more than twenty bishops. The Canadian Church owes much to the English societies. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has spent about ten million dollars in Canada and has sent out nearly fifteen hundred missionaries. The Church Missionary Society is doing a great work among the natives of the west. Dr. Wynne gives a sufficiently clear sketch of the progress of the Anglican Church. There are some "purple patches," but the tone is fair. He has consulted only the more obvious secondary sources of information.

Mr. W. M. Roger's *Ultramontanism in Canada*† is a moderately worded review, from the Protestant standpoint, mainly of the work of the Jesuits in Canada. He discusses the situation of the Order at the English conquest when it had already been expelled from the French dominions, and the effect of its dissolution by the Pope in 1773, and of the Quebec Act of 1774, upon its property. Naturally the subject brings him to the famous Jesuit Estates Act of M. Mercier, the Quebec Prime Minister. Mr. Roger lays some stress upon the opposition to the Order within the Roman Church. This antagonism has of course

* *The Church in Greater Britain*. The . . . Donnellan Lectures delivered before the University of Dublin, 1900-1901. By G. Robert Wynne, D.D. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Ltd., 1901. Pp. viii, 261.

† *Ultramontanism in Canada*. By Walter M. Roger (The Presbyterian and Reformed Review, January, 1901, pp. 19-38).

existed from its earliest history when the arrogance of the title "The Society of Jesus" was pointed out, and it has always been a marked feature of ecclesiastical life in Canada. Mr. Roger relies mainly upon Mr. Lindsay's "Rome in Canada." He is well informed, but he confuses the Seminary of Quebec with Laval University, which is a child of the Seminary. He is fully conscious of the significance of the anti-clerical revolt under Sir Wilfrid Laurier which won so remarkable a victory in 1896.

"St Ursula's Convent, or the nun of Canada, containing scenes from real life, in two volumes, printed by Hugh C. Thompson, Kingston, Canada, 1824," is the title and description of the book which Mr. Philéas Gagnon* looks upon as the first genuine Canadian novel. The author's name does not appear on the cover, neither is it mentioned in the rather harsh criticisms which were published at the time in the "Canadian Review" and in the "Canadian Magazine." But Mr. Gagnon has succeeded in finding it. The author is Julia Catharine Beckwith, daughter of Nehemiah Beckwith and of Julie Louise LeBrun de Duplessis. Mr. Gagnon gives a good deal of information regarding her. She was born at Fredericton, N.B., in 1796, began writing the book referred to in Nova Scotia, when only 17 years old, and finished it in New Brunswick. In 1820 her family removed to Kingston, Upper Canada, where two years later she married George Henry Hart, a bookbinder. Two years after publishing her first book she left Kingston and followed her husband to the United States (1826). In 1831 she published a second book: "Tonnewonte, or The Adopted Son of America." She died at Fredericton, N.B., in 1867. Through her mother she was related to the French-Canadian historian, Abbé Ferland.

**Le Premier Roman canadien de sujet, par un auteur canadien, et imprimé en Canada.* Par Philéas Gagnon. (Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, second series, Vol. vi, Sec. 1, pp. 121-131.)

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